The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9826.—VOL. LX. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Union-street, Newtown, the wife of Mr B Hardaker, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at Sunnymeade, Snail's Bay, Balmain, Mrs. Frederick Harper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 10th instant, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Charles Smith, third son of J. B. Jones, Esq., of Camperdown, to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of William Roberts, Esq., of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, solicitor.

On the 16th instant, by special license, at St. Barnabas's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Joseph Barnier, William Beveridge Davies, of Bathurst, fourth son of the late William Owen Davies, of Parramatta, solicitor, to Sarah, second daughter of the late William Worrill, wool broker, late of Spitalfields, London.

DEATHS

On the 12th instant, at Bengalla, John Hudson Keys, aged 12 years.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, Mrs. Eliza Yardley, relict of the late Mr. James Flanders, and mother of John and Thomas Boyle, of this city, aged 47 years.

On the 17th instant, Samuel Partridge, Council Clerk, Darlington, New South Wales. Born 14th September, 1796, at Rechall, near Clent, England.

On the 17th instant, at his residence, Milson's Point, North Shore, Mr John Young, aged 43 years.

SHIPPING

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

AVOCA,
1481 tons, 250 horse power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander,

will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1869, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 1st, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 2nd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 6th November, 1869.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares: Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5, taking passengers and cargo for all the ports in the Northern Island.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbarra, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded by the Coonanbara on Friday night.

TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, Saturday afternoon, at 2.30; and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, 48 hours after arrival.

TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Monday afternoon, at 5.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer twice a week.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. R. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The steamship WAIMEA in a few days. Cargo now being received at the Commercial Wharf, for all parts of the river.

JOHN E. MANNING.

N.B.—Cargo delivered on both arms of the river at half the rates previously charged to settlers by the small local drogher.

TASMANIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—For LAUNCESTON via MELBOURNE, the steamship DERWENT, N. T. Woods, commander, from Grafton Wharf, WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, 2.30 p.m.

For passage or freight apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street North.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The Favourite Steamship

HERO,
1000 tons Burthen—300-horse power.
THOMAS LOGAN, Commander,

having been docked and overhauled, is now in first-rate order, she will leave Melbourne for Sydney, on the 22nd, and be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland direct, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

Goods received by Mr. W. R. HILL, free of wharfage.

For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, MONDAY, 22nd November, at 4 p.m.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—

DANDENONG,

THIS DAY, November 18th, at 4 p.m. from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.

The saloon is amidships.

Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.

Return tickets available for two months.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

Fare—30s.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS per s. s. DANDENONG.—Shippers will please pass ENTRIES and send goods down before 2 p.m. TO-DAY, to facilitate the clearing of the above steamer.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY, leave Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.15.

Fares—1s each way; children, 6d; monthly tickets, 20s. A return ticket issued for the 4.30 trip from Sydney, and 6.15 from Manly, for 1s, available for this trip only.

THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The splendid A1 for 20 years ship GIRVAN, 700 tons, C. Oman, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail on WEDNESDAY, December 1st. Shippers are requested to complete their Wool Shipments.

For passage only apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO.; or to M. METCALFE and CO.

Wool receiving at Flood's stores.

FOR LONDON.

The fine ship CONFIDENCE, 5-6 A1.1, 794 tons, Francis Patterson, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

For freight or passage apply to

M. METCALFE and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The ship LA HOGUE will sail on 12th January, 1870.

Rates of Passage—

Saloon, as per agreement			
2nd cabin	31	10	0
Intermediate	21	0	0
Steerage	18	18	0

Apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR WOOL ONLY.—FOR LONDON.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship ABERGELDIE, A1 14 years, 1151 tons register, now on her first voyage, James Duthie, commander.

For terms of freight apply to

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or to, YOUNG and LARK.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The fine barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, expected to arrive daily, and, being under engagement, will have immediate dispatch.

For particulars apply to B. F. WAY, 115, Kent-street North.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—To WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, 10 a.m., and Illalong, TO-MORROW, 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, 10 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—For Braidwood (Coach fare, 7s 6d), Illalong, TUESDAY, noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, noon.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.

AT ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15.
From Parramatta, 6 50, 7.30, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
Children—Saloon return, 6d only.

Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Fig Tree Point, Ryde, Newington, Ermington, Subiaco.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The fine clipper barque SEA SHELL, 500 tons burthen (under command of Captain Bissett, late of the Atrevida), will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight only, apply to

JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—An A1 American clipper ship of 1500 tons will be dispatched on or about 20th November, being the first to leave of the Monthly Line of Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, with steward's attendance in each department. Early application is necessary to secure berths, many being already engaged.

Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The clipper barque TASSO, Captain W. E. Heard, under charter, will positively leave for Mauritius on MONDAY next. Has room for passengers and light freight, for which application must be made at once, to DANIELL, KING, and CO., O'Connell-street; or to Captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.

The favourite clipper barque FRUITER, Thomas Stevens, master, will be quickly dispatched. Unrivalled accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

FOR AUCKLAND and OTHER NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM AND SAILING PACKETS.

KATE, 1st December.
NOVELTY, 16th December.
ALICE CAMERON, 1st January.

For freight or passage, and all further particulars, apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

KATE, for AUCKLAND, is now fast loading, and will be dispatched, full or not full, on 1st DECEMBER. Shippers are particularly requested to send down cargo without delay, in order to ensure the punctual dispatch of the CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS from this end.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—GOODS received FREE OF WHARFAGE, and at low rates.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF direct.—The fine Brigantine EMMA JANE, E. Stephens, master, now fast loading at Lime-street Wharf, will sail positively on SATURDAY next, 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR BROADSOUND direct, the schooner JANE. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wf.

FOR BROADSOUND and PORT MACKAY.—The clipper brigantine HANNAH NEWTON, now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel is permanently placed in the Broadsound and Port Mackay trade, and will run in conjunction with the AMY ROBSART.

For freight or passage apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street West, Caledonian Wharf; or on board.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, to all parts.—THOMAS AND HENRY. For freight apply on board, Lime-st.

RICHMOND RIVER.—To all PARTS, schooner WALLABY. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner MYALL, on SATURDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SHOALHAVEN.—FANNY LOUISE, THURSDAY EVENING. Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

NANBUCCRA, schooner, receiving cargo for NANBUCCRA RIVER. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

SHIP WILLIAM DUTHIE, from London.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES for the Circular Quay. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo after being landed.

Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any cargo can leave the wharf.

YOUNG and LARK.

BOAT for SALE, 25 feet long, 7 feet beam, carvel built, new. POTS and PAUL, Lime-street; or DUNCAN and CORRIE, Shipwrights, Balmain.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The schooner OCTOROON. Apply Roddam's Wharf.

MEETINGS

LOYAL ROSE OF AUSTRALIA LODGE, I. O. O. F., M. U.—The members of the above are requested to attend a general MEETING of the Lodge, on THURSDAY, 18th, at half-past 7 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. JOHN SWADLING, N. G.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY, No. 146.—Special MEETING, TO-NIGHT. Raising to scarlet.

YOUNG MEN'S BREAKFAST SOCIETY.—A Meeting of all interested in the above will be held THIS EVENING, D.V., in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Tea at 7 o'clock. Young men of all religious denominations are cordially invited.

R. F. JAY, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC LODGE, NEWTOWN.—Kilwinning 378 S.C., Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30. Raisings.

UNITED TEMPERANCE MEETING, to-night, at 8, in New Hall, corner Pitt and Bathurst streets.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Committee MEETING, THIS EVENING, at Tattersall's, 7.30 sharp.

CHAS. A. W. LETT, Hon. Secretary.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDUCTION.—The Presbytery of Sydney will meet at ASHFIELD, in ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 18th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of inducting the Rev. A. N. MACKRAY, M.A., into the pastoral charge of the congregation of that church. The Rev. Dr. STEEL to preach, and the Rev. COLIN M'CULLOCH to preside and give the charge to the minister, and address the people.

Omnibuses will leave Wynyard-street, corner of George-street, at half-past 6 o'clock, and return to Sydney after the ceremony.

EDUCATIONAL

MR. HARWOOD, R.A.M., Teacher of Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmonium. 213, Macquarie-street N.

MR. W. STANLEY, Professor of Pianoforte and Singing, Milford-terrace, Cleveland-st., Redfern.

MR. E. S. DEANE teaches pianoforte, violin, guitar, concertina, singing; fee, 2 guineas. 13, O'Connell-st.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for the Admission of Three Foundation Pupils to a Free Education in the Sydney Grammar School, during good behaviour, will take place on the 1st of December next.

The subjects for examination will be

The English Language and History. Geography. Arithmetic. Latin Grammar. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Bk I. Euclid, Bk I.

Candidates must be under the age of fourteen, and must send in their names on or before November 27th, to the Head Master, from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretay to the Trustees.

15th October, 1869.

THOUSANDS BUY, ALL SHOULD TRY.

PIANOS, SALE or HIRE. FRITH and CO., next Burt's Sale Yard, Castlereagh-st. Tuning and repairing.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

CHRISTY CHRISTIAN TEDE, please CALL on your old Mate LOVETT, Post-office, Waterloo.

ELIZABETH TRAFFERTY, who left Brisbane about a month since, is advised that her husband has gone to Rockhampton, and left money for her with Mr. JOSEPH M. MONTZNESS, Dove Inn, Sussex and Erskine streets, Sydney, from whom it can be obtained on application.

IF this should meet the eye of COLIN CAMMERON, PETER M'KENZIE, or any other member of the family, please communicate with your Brother ALICK, at No. 81, Prince-street, Sydney.

MR. JEREMIAH MURPHY, late of Balmain, please CALL, or send your address to 322, Kent-street South, and you will oblige ROBERT GLOVER.

WILLIAM MAYNES, from Tyrone; also, Mrs. SMITH, maiden name, ELIZA MABLE, her sister SARAH is in Sydney, and wishes to see her. Address MABLE, Herald Office.

LECTURES

THE REV. G. H. HOLMES will deliver his interesting and instructive LECTURE on "The necessity for Divine Revelation," in the Dowling-street Wesleyan Church, on MONDAY EVENING next, 22nd instant, in aid of the Sabbath School Fund. To commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In Insolvency.

In the Will of JOHN WILLIAMS, late of Moama, in the Colony of New South Wales, Publican, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration, with the last Will and Testament of the above-named JOHN WILLIAMS, deceased, annexed, may be granted to JOHN FIELD, of Moama, in the colony of New South Wales, Licensed Victualler, the duly constituted Attorney of JOSEPH STEPHENSON, of Echuca, in the colony of Victoria, Publican, and THOMAS FIELD, of Echuca, aforesaid, Publican, the Executors in the said Will named. Dated this seventeenth day of November A.D. 1869.

LEVY and DE LISSA, Proctors for the said John Field, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, and End-street, Deniliquin.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION in the following Estates, showing dividends as under, lie for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner in Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the second (2nd) day of December, 1869, if not opposed.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

ROBERT M'KEOWN, trading as M'Keown, Brothers, 9613, an amended Plan, showing 1s. 10½d. in £, and one Preferent Proof in full.

HENRY WILLIAM HOPPER, 9506, 2nd Plan, showing 1s. 4½d. in £.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Prizes will be paid over in the School of Arts, Balmain, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Committee Meeting at 7.30.

JAMES SPENCE, Hon. Sec.

ICE. ICE. ICE.—The Public and Subscribers are herewith informed that Ice can be had daily at the New Branch Ice Works, in George-street, adjoining the Royal Hotel, in blocks of 2 lbs. upwards.

N.B.—Ice will also be delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the Sydney Railway Station, for transmission along the line. Parties wishing to be supplied, please apply at the Ice Works for further particulars.

TAKE NOTICE.—THOMAS SHIRLEY, unless you go on with my buildings in Terminus-street, at once, I intend to finish them at your risk.

EDWIN ELLISON, Botany-street.

Waterloo, November 15th, 1869.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., who are desirous of LETTING APARTMENTS, will find it to their interest to consult TINDELL and CO., House and Land Agents, 612, Brickfield-hill, who purpose Advertising and keeping a Registry for the convenience of gentlemen and others in quest of above.

ESTATE OF BELL AND MITCHELL.

The composition as arranged in this estate will be paid on production of promissory notes or acceptances, on and after FRIDAY, 19th instant, at the office of

J. J. WRIGHT and CO.,
69, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Messrs. JOSEPH WARD and CO., of Sydney, Agents for the sale of my EAST INDIAN REMEDIES throughout the colony of New South Wales.

(Signed) J. M. CONNELL.

NOTICE.—Certain IMITATIONS of CONNELL'S EAST INDIAN REMEDIES are abroad—the consumers of Connell's Remedies are cautioned against them.

CAUTION.

Mr. Samuel Hebblewhite, 13, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, is no longer agent for Connell's East Indian Remedies in Victoria, New South Wales, or Queensland.

(Signed) J. M. CONNELL.

NOTICE.—Great REDUCTION in COACH FARES.—On and after the 10th instant, the fares from Goulburn to Braidwood will be £1, and from Goulburn to Araluen £1 each way. These coaches are drawn by first-class horses and driven by careful drivers, and meet the mail train every day.

MALONE and KINGSLAND, Proprietors.

BRAIDWOOD and ARALUEN.—The cheapest and most pleasant route is via the Clyde River. The Doncaster four-horse coaches meet the Steamers. Fare, to or from Braidwood, only 7s 6d. Steamers—Fares: second-class, 25s; cabin, 35s; return tickets available for a month, 55s.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.

The Interest of Mr. L. E. THRELKELD in our firm ceased on the 15th instant by effluxion of time.

R. F. STUBBS and CO.

Sydney, November 16th, 1869.

W. PRITCHARD informs his customers that Withers, his late carter, is no longer in his employ.

RUNNING at Macquarie Fields, a Yellow COW and CALF, branded CB and FS under off rump. If not taken away and expenses paid, they will be sold for same.

J. F. BUCHANAN.

NOTICE.—If my wife, ELIZA WORTHINGTON, does not return home within three days from this date, I will not be responsible for her maintainance or for any DEBTS she may contract after this date.

JAMES WORTHINGTON.

Hunter's Hill, November 18.

I HAVE appointed Mr. JOHN HUFFER, of Bankside, Bankstown, to be my Attorney during my absence from the colony.

W. WILKINS.

ESTATE OF JOHN O'CONNOR, Storekeeper, Major's Creek.—All ACCOUNTS against this Estate are requested to be sent in at once to the undersigned. SAML. THOMPSON and CO.

OLIVER FRANCIS KELLY, deceased.—All CLAIMS against the deceased are to be sent in to Mr. E. H. POLLARD, Exchange, Pitt-street, who is also authorised to receive all DEBTS due to the deceased.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICES of the undersigned have been removed to their new Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay.

MORT and CO.

NOTICE TO CLERGYMEN of all Denominations. Not to marry WILLIAM DEE, he being under age.

MARGARET COOMBES, Redfern.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING

PROPAGATING Frames, 7s 6d each; Shell Gravel, very ornamental for small gardens. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

OIDIUM TUCKERII.—Sulphur Insufflators, Flour of Sulphur. Law, Somner, and Co., 258 & 260, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, real Morocco SKINS, for chairs. HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, Publican's General LICENSE, guaranteed. Apply H. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street.

FOR SALE, price £10, a BUSINESS by which £3 per week can be easily made. 87, Goulburn-street.

TWO Horse power WOOD CUTTER for SALE; will be sold a bargain. 214, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

GENERAL ELECTION.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—Electors throughout the Colony,—Every Candidate should pledge himself

TO ABOLISH AD VALOREM DUTIES.
TO CARRY OUT THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE-TRADE.
TO PRESERVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT IN ITS ENTIRETY; otherwise, to MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY SECULAR.

YOUNG COBDEN.

NEW BLOOD FOR PARLIAMENT.

ELECTORS,—Send in men to do the business of the country, not talkers to obstruct it. There are plenty men of TALENT, whose INTERESTS are IDENTICAL with the PROSPERITY of the COLONY—who will work well if elected; such as the following, and others:—

George W. Allen	George A. Lloyd
H. E. A. Allan	J. L. Montefiore
John Alger	A. H. M'Culloch
Benjamin Buchanan	A. H. C. Macafee
Thomas Buckland	Henry Mort
John Brewster	R. A. Morehead
T. C. Breillat	B. Molineaux
Thomas Broughton	T. Powell
E. Cameron	Henry Prince
Edward Chapman	J. S. Rundle
Walter Church	William Speer
H. C. Dangar	Captain Charles Smith
John Eales	E. Tooth
Dr. Jenkins	William Tucker
F. Rusden	B. Vickery
T. J. Fisher	Joseph Wearne
Edward Joy	E. Wrench
S. A. Joseph	John Young
Richard Jones	Dr. Trail
George King	John Fairfax
Edward Knox	Edward Flood
L. W. Levey	Edward Webb
Andrew Loder	J. Lethbridge.
George Loder	

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEWTOWN.—GENTLEMEN,—Parliament having been dissolved, I beg to intimate my intention of again becoming a candidate for your suffrages, and will take an early opportunity of meeting you in the various divisions of the electorate, to explain my conduct as your representative for the past five years, and the principles upon which I seek re-election.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

S. C. BROWN.

Leichhardt Lodge, Newtown.

NEWTOWN ELECTORATE.

Mr. STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN
will meet and address the Electors, at the
TOWN-HALL, NEWTOWN,
on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant,
at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.

Electors are respectfully requested to attend.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE HAWKESBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—As you are aware that Parliament is dissolved, I take this early opportunity of announcing myself a candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming general election.

I will, at a future period, lay before you my opinions upon the principal political questions which will engross the earnest consideration and attention of the new Parliament, and should you confer upon me the honour of placing me in the proud position as one of the representatives of my birth place, the Hawkesbury, I will use every legitimate means in my power to establish a steady and lasting reform in the conduct of the business of the country, which has been of late so seriously retarded.

I think it very desirable that new blood should be introduced as a panacea for the evils, which will, doubtless, tend to abolish the old cliques and parties, the existence of which has been so apparent in the late Parliament, and will also have the effect of restoring vitality to an institution which has been for a long time struggling to conceal a constitutional and debilitating decay of a nature so fatal to the mercantile and producing interests as to defy the most gigantic efforts to improve, and the sooner a course of treatment is determined upon the better, with a hope that an extensive pruning will have a beneficial effect in removing the baneful irritant from what little sound and healthy constitutional matter may be left in the old crippled thing.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH NAPTHALI.

Balmain, November 16, 1869.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SHOALHAVEN.

GENTLEMEN,—The Assembly having been dissolved, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages again.

I shall take the earliest and frequent opportunities of addressing you on public affairs.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS GARRETT.

Sydney, November 17, 1869.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MORPETH ELECTORATE.

GENTLEMEN,—Five years since you did me the honour of electing me as your representative in the Parliament of New South Wales.

That Parliament (the longest under Responsible Government) is now defunct, and the trust is again placed in your hands of electing your future Representative. My political opinions are well known to you all, and in the hope that I have not entirely lost your confidence, I now offer myself for re-election.

Thanking you for past favours, courtesy, and consideration,

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

Ben Eden, Waverley, 17th November, 1869.

PARRAMATTA ELECTION.

TAYLOR'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
HACK'S, WHITE HORSE CELLAR.

ELECTORAL LISTS can be seen at Committee Rooms, Mr. James Ferris's, Mr. D. Brien's, Mr. Cranny's, Mr. Cannon's, Mr. Dunne's, and Mr. Thomas Barnett's Hotels.

ELECTORATE OF PADDINGTON.—A public MEETING will be held at the Town Hall, opposite the Barracks, on FRIDAY next, at 8 o'clock p.m. (sharp), to take into consideration the representation of this Electorate in the coming Parliament.

J. M'COY,
W. S. STONE, } Conveners.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

FITZROY WARD! Ratepayers OT PLEDGE Yourselves!

THE COMING MAN WILL APPEAR SOON!

LOST AND FOUND

KEYS LOST (2 latch and 3 padlock), on ring; reward. W. Fuge, White Horse Inn, George-street.

LOST, on Tuesday, Coppersmith's Two-foot RULE. Reward given. WRIGHT'S, 53, William-street.

LOST, a BOOK. Left in the lane off Elizabeth-street, opposite Colonial Secretary's office. 22, Bridge-st.

LOST, near Baptist's Gardens, a CANARY; yellow and green. Reward at 667, Crown-street.

LOST, brown twilled silk Nagasaki UMBRELLA, light-coloured stick, and handle to imitate a horse-shoe. A handsome reward if brought to 130, William-st.

LOST, on Tuesday afternoon last, an Engraved Gold LOCKET, containing portrait. Supposed to have been lost in Pitt or George-street, between Park and Bridge streets. The finder handsomely rewarded on returning it to Mr. G. L. GOODMAN, Synagogue, York-street.

LOST, 13 CERTIFICATES, each representing 10 cases Associated Vineyard Pale Brandy, bearing following bond mark and number:—Y over 486—No. 301 to 380, No. 391 to 400, No. 461 to 500, warehoused by Curcier, Hawke, and Co., 11th October, 1869, ex Antoinette, Defoy, from Bordeaux, contents, 30-32 gallons, 18 u.p. Finder will be rewarded at the office of MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street. Delivery stopped at the Bond.

FOUND, a white COCKATOO. Apply 18, Sarah Ann-street.

STRAYED, into my paddock, and calved, one COW. H. HOMER, Kingsgrove, Canterbury.

STRAYED into my yard, a PEAFOWL. The owner can have it by paying expenses. A. FURNESS, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Tuesday night, in Bathurst-street, near Pitt street, three WHITE FEATHERS. T. GILL, 576, George-street.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Avoca, Norwood, on Monday last, a strawberry-sided Milking COW, white back and face, branded WL on rump. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the cow at Avoca.

W. TINDALL.

November 17, 1869.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, on 15th instant, one Red and White COW, short horns, near calving, branded AB reversed ribs on left side. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said cow to HENRY DEGE, Newtown Inn, Cook's River Road.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

FIRST MATCH.—All Volunteers.—200, 500, and 600 yards.

THIRD MATCH.—SECOND CLASS.—200 and 500 yards.

FIFTH MATCH.—Colonel Richardson's prizes.—Artillery, 200 and 300 yards; Rifles, 200 and 500 yards.

ELEVENTH MATCH.—First two stages of All-Comers.—300 and 600 yards.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

NINTH MATCH.—Ladies' Prize.—Ranges, 200 and 500 yards.

SECOND MATCH.—National Rifle Association Medal. 300 and 600 yards.

FOURTH MATCH.—RECRUITS.—200 and 500 yards.

EIGHTH MATCH.—Marksmen.—700 and 800 yards.

ELEVENTH MATCH.—Last two stages of All-Comers. 900 and 1000 yards.

EIGHTEENTH MATCH.—Painting.—200 and 500 yards.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

TENTH MATCH.—Battalion Bugle.—200, 500, and 600 yards.

SIXTH MATCH.—ARTILLERY Carbine,—100, 200, and 300 yards.

TWELFTH MATCH.—Members' small and large bore.—200 yards.

THIRTEENTH MATCH.—Honorary Members.—200 yards.

FOURTEENTH MATCH.—Commissioned Officers' Handicap.—200 and 500 yards.

SEVENTH MATCH.—Naval Brigade.—100, 200, and 300 yards.

EIGHTEENTH MATCH.—Cadets.—200 and 500 yards.

RIFLE OAKS will be open during the three days.

Pool Targets and Coming Man from 10 a.m. to close of the day's shooting.

F. C. BREWER, } Hon.
H. C. DANGAR, } Secretaries.

☞ A bell will be rung ten minutes before the time for firing, when squads will be required to fall in.

SYDNEY BATTALION VOLUNTEER RIFLES will PARADE at Hyde Park, in undress, at 5.30 p.m. punctually on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, to practice "Trooping the Colour." The Brigade Band will attend.

By command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade Adjutant.

NAVAL BRIGADE to muster at Flagstaff Hill, at 7.30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, with carbines and sword bayonets.

Dress—Blue, with white cap covers.

Band to attend.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain-commanding.

BUSINESS CARDS

CHARLES EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist, 6, Bridge-street. Verbal delineation and advice, 1s.

EDWARD F. WAY, General Commission Agent, Collector, &c., 115, Kent-street North, Sydney.

J. HORBURY HUNT, Architect and Civil Engineer, Old Bible Hall, Sydney. Spring-street entrance.

MONS. SIBLY, Astrologist and Phrenologist. Future events foretold. 222, Liverpool-st., Woolloomooloo.

MR. GEORGE SMYTHE, Dentist, 23, Hunter-street, and 432, George-street, next White Horse Hotel.

MR. BANKS, Tuner and Repairer. Address—Duke-street, Balmain; and Messrs. Cole's, George-street.

MISS HAYES'S Trimmed Paper Patterns, at London prices; materials cut and fitted. 115½, King-st.

S. H. LEWIS, French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot, 10, Hunter-street. (Late Pillet's.)

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

ALARMING SACRIFICE! Startling Reduction.—First-class PHOTO, 5s doz. J. YATES, 432, Geo.-st.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 13, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in Crayons, 140, Pitt-street.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to Lend Money at 6 per cent. on mortgage of approved freehold property.

G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

£1500 TO LEND on City or Suburban Freehold Properties. Apply to HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, New Pitt-street; or J. MYERS, 11, Bligh-street, Sydney.

£5 TO £500 TO LEND, on Furniture, 'Buses, Cabs, Bills, and other securities. 11, Barrack-street.

CASH advanced from £10 upwards, on town or country leasehold or freehold properties, merchandise, furniture, or other approved security; interest low.

CITY LOAN OFFICE, 363, George-street.

SHARES WANTED.—Joint Stock Bank, Peak Downs, and United Insurance. Fattorini and Co.

£10 WANTED, for 4 months, for a profitable business; good interest, security. B. M., Herald.

N. S. W. AND CITY DEBENTURES, Bank and Steam SHARES, for SALE. C. Bate, 165, Pitt-st.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000, from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

ALMANAC 1870.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS ALMANAC,
1870,
Price, Sixpence,

is now in the Press, and will be published on an early date.

In addition to all the usual Almanac information, this year's issue will contain

THE NEW STORM SIGNALS,
and
A WEATHER COLUMN TO EACH MONTH.

☞ The attention of advertisers is specially called to this Almanac. Last year's circulation was over 8000 copies, and there is every probability that the additional features given this year will considerably extend the circulation. The price ALONE is a sufficient guarantee of a large circulation.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Lithographic and Letter-press Printers, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

COLONIAL LAW REFORM, By T. J. FISHER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

THE DRAFT COLONIAL REFORM ACT 1869.

The Pamphlet and Draft Act published THIS DAY. Price 2s. To be had of all booksellers.

READING and CO.,
George-street.

CHEAPEN THE LANDS at once, for TRUE POLITICAL ECONOMY—advance Trade, the Bankers, the Merchants, the Traders, the People!—The Squatters and the Free Selectors will unite in bringing in the British Farmers and Agriculturists—WEALTH for ALL. Government officers, READ! Mind the Elections, ALL! Read, ALL, the threepenny Pamphlet.

Hurrah for the Queen!

Boys and men, on Thursday morning EARLY, can buy the pamphlet LOW, by applying to Mr. Macauliffe, at the 'Machine Printing Office,' Queen's-place, off George-st.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPÆDIA of English Literature, 2 vols. royal 8vo. English price, 16s.

J. J. MOORE, Importer, 560, George-street.

CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE, 2 vols. royal 8vo. English price, 16s.

J. J. MOORE, Importer, 560, George-street.

NEW and STANDARD BOOKS in every department of literature. J. J. MOORE, 560, George-street.

LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Day Books; also every description of cheap Account Books. Cooke's.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at reduced prices, a splendid assortment, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Bowman's, Colman's, Cawder Mills, &c. C. WILSON, late H. H. Beauchamp, 307, George-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, New Crop, Golden Age brand, in quarter-sacks, ex Siwa, on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station gates, Sydney, Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.

☞ Best quality, lowest prices.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.

The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

ADELAIDE	Magarey's superfine
	Hart's superfine
	Duffield's superfine
	Duffield's household
	Dunn's superfine
	Stevens' superfine
	Palmer's superfine
	Dawson's superfine
	Crawford's superfine
LAUNCESTON	Superfine
CALIFORNIAN	In quarter-sacks.
Adelaide wheat	
Launceston wheat.	

BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills,"

On SALE by

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

WHEAT.

10,000 bushels prime Adelaide Wheat

FLOUR—Dunn's silk-dressed Adelaide Flour.

A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

CORN, CORN.—Prime samples just arrived, for SALE, in lots. At W. SHORT'S Stores, Victoria Wharf.

CORN FLOUR, CORN FLOUR.—MUNN'S MAIZENA is composed only of the finest parts of Australian Maize; is received fresh from the manufactory every week, and is superior to all others for purity and strength. To be had of all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

YEAST, YEAST, YEAST, on SALE, at Metropolitan Brewery. Fresh daily.

WINTER-CURED prime Mess BEEF and PORK for SALE; guaranteed. H. S. Bird, Circular Quay.

WANTED, Shops to SELL Pritchard's BREAD, the cheapest and best in the city.

PRITCHARD'S BREAD supplied to any part of the city; highest discount allowed to the trade.

LIVERPOOL Coarse and Fine Salt, to land ex La Hegue, and William Duthie. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

WARRNAMBOOL FARINA.

Awarded a Prize at the late Agricultural Exhibition for Excellence of Quality.

This most delicious and delicate preparation is best described and recommended in the following analytical report of Mr. Johnson, Government Analyst:—

(Copy.)

"Government Analytical Laboratory,
"Melbourne, Nov. 24th, 1868.

"Messrs. Aitkin and Paterson, Warrnambool.

"Gentlemen,—I have examined a sample of your FARINA, and find it to consist of a clean and pure starch, free from colour and odour. Compared with other well-known farinas, I find it gives a clearer and stronger jelly, weight for weight, than American maizena or St. Vincent arrowroot, and it is undoubtedly superior to the other farinas as mentioned in common use.

"Yours,
"WILLIAM JOHNSON,
"Government Analytical Chemist."

For SALE by all Grocers.

VENNARD and STEVENS,
Manufacturers' Sole Agents,
220, Pitt-street.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole proprietors,
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
London.

The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor, Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many, who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London.

BRAZIL NUTS, shell almonds, currants, Elemés, Muscatels, flour of sulphur, epsom salts, cream of tartar, loaf sugar in bond, carbonate of soda, capers, bottled vinegar. THOMAS. J. STUTCHBURY, 94, Clarence-st.

FOR SALE, Coir Fibre, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pimento, Tapioca, Sago, Coffee, Rice, Cloves, Preserved Ginger, Chow Chow, Orange Pekoe, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Tea. F. G. LENDER and CO.

YORK HAMS (Taylor's) ex La Hogue. R. MILLER, 78, Clarence-street.

JAMS, Peacock and Johnson's, in jars, 8d per lb. BRADY'S, 576, George-st., opposite the Cathedral.

SUGARS, the best sold in Sydney; price, 4d and 4½d. BRADY'S, 576, George-st., opposite the Cathedral.

RARE choice Souchong TEA, only 2s 6d per lb. BRADY'S, 576, George-st., opposite the Cathedral.

EXCELLENT Breakfast Congou TEA, only 2s per lb. BRADY'S, 576, George-st., opposite the Cathedral.

COFFEE, the very finest plantation. BRADY'S, 576, George-st., opposite the Cathedral.

SHARPS.—A splendid sample New Zealand on hand. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

LIME JUICE.—A superior sample of South Sea Islands on hand, in kegs, from 10 to 18 gallons; guaranteed free from pulp.

W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

COAL FIREWOOD ETC.

CHEAP FIREWOOD.—Mr. GETTINS has REMOVED from Ashfield to Woolloomooloo Bay.

COALS, COALS.—Wanted, a CARGO. Apply to Cowlishaw, Brothers, 50, Pitt-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and juries of four.

CHAMBERLAIN V. FAVIELL.

The trial of this case, which was commenced on Monday afternoon, continued throughout the whole of Tuesday, and was now concluded, was an action for work and labour upon a contract for painting certain iron girder bridges. The plaintiff claimed a balance of £480 6s. 1d., of which sum £133 11s. 6d. was for extras. The defendant maintained that no balance was due, and that there was nothing due for extras, the work charged for as such being such as plaintiff was bound to do at contract price. The questions in dispute were as to how certain portions of the work were to be measured; and as to whether certain other portions were to be paid for as extras, or only at the ordinary contract price.

Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Hellyer, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. A. Stephen and Mr. C. J. Manning, instructed by Messrs. Daintrey and Chapman, for the defendant.

Although the trial of this case was protracted to an unusual length, the facts in dispute may be very briefly stated. The defendant was a contractor for certain works on No. 7 Contract of the Great Southern Railway, near Goulburn. The plaintiff had taken a subcontract of defendant for painting certain iron girder bridges on that part of the line, at 1s. 2d. per superficial yard. Such work was to be done to the satisfaction of the defendant and of the Engineer-in-Chief of the department. The "colour" was also to be approved by the Engineer-in-Chief. All the work had been done, and all had been paid for at the rate of 1s. 2d. per superficial yard, but the disputed claim for a particular kind of measurement, and for extras, which formed the subject-matter of the present action, remained outstanding. On the iron bridges painted by the plaintiff there was a great deal of riveted work which studded the surface, to be painted, with small iron knobs (the rivet heads). The plaintiff's case was that this kind of work was, by the general custom of the painting business, classed with carved or fancy work, and was to be measured two yards for one. That is to say that every superficial yard on the plane surface of such work was to be reckoned as two yards, and paid for accordingly. The contract, it was maintained, must be assumed to have been made with the knowledge of and in reference to this custom. The defendant's case was that there was no such general custom, that the iron work in question was not to be regarded as carved work, but as plain work, and only to be paid for at the contract price; and that the plaintiff must be taken to have contracted with a view to this work. Defendant was not paid by Government according to the measurement which plaintiff maintained was the proper one, but was paid so much higher a price for the whole work as would leave a profit, even if plaintiff was paid at the rate which he claimed. The other part of the plaintiff's case was that as to part of the work he had been compelled to use a second colour, making the work parti-coloured, and entitling him, according to the custom of the trade, to be paid for it as parti-coloured work. Threepence per superficial yard extra was charged for this work. There was a great mass of conflicting evidence on the questions of custom and measurement. On the one hand the custom was sworn to as being a general one which had always existed, and which was in itself reasonable, inasmuch as the handling of the paint-brush in this kind of work took twice the time, and occasioned twice the trouble of its use in straightforward painting on a plane surface. On the other hand it was denied that there was any such general custom, and it was asserted that the painting of this riveted work would occasion very little extra trouble. The plaintiff, it was maintained, must have taken the nature of this work into account when he made his contract, as he had the most ample opportunity of knowing what it was, for he not only had the specifications, but saw some of the iron work itself. The 1s. 2d. per yard was sufficient to pay him, and he had in fact been abundantly paid—even somewhat overpaid—for everything, a sufficient allowance for the rivet heads having been made in the measurement of the work. There was the same conflict of evidence as to whether the use of a second colour ought to be paid for as an extra. As the work was, according to the contract, to be completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief and of the defendant, it was maintained that plaintiff had no *locus standi* unless he proved that it had been so finished; *i.e.*, that the Engineer-in-Chief and the defendant had intimated their satisfaction. A nonsuit was moved for on the ground that no such proof had been given. The case was sent to the jury, however, by his Honor because, although there had clearly been no formal approval by the Engineer-in-Chief, or any officer of the Government on his behalf, there was evidence from which the jury might, if they pleased, find that there had been substantial approval; which would be sufficient. This was that the work had been completed and the line opened, &c. As to the defendant, his Honor ruled that it would be for the jury to say whether there had not been such a lapse of time as would relieve the plaintiff from the necessity of proving defendant's approval, for the plaintiff's claim could not be defeated by a perpetual refusal by the defendant to certify his satisfaction.

His HONOR directed the jury to the effect already stated, leaving them to say whether a custom of the painting trade—universal and reasonable—had been established; whether the plaintiff had made out his claim to get more than had already been paid to him, and whether he had established his right to be paid extra for the use of a second colour. The plaintiff, his Honor ruled, was bound to make out the "satisfaction" of the Engineer-in-Chief—actual or implied—although he might, by the lapse of a reasonable time, be relieved from proving that of the defendant.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, damages £50, which sum, they stated was allowed for the parti-colouring.

RUSSELL AND OTHERS V. THE AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered, &c. It was undefended, and the supply of the goods having been sworn to by one of the plaintiffs, the jury, under his Honor's direction, found a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, £2225 19s. 9d.

Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Daintrey and Chapman, appeared for the plaintiffs.

SMART V. LENNON.

This was an action upon a building contract for extras. Plaintiff claimed £48 10s. Defendant pleaded that the contract had been rescinded. He also paid £3 6s. into Court, and pleaded that, except as to this amount, he was "never indebted."

Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Hellyer, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Stephen, instructed by Mr. Dawson, for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. Alfred Harcourt, of George-street North, Sydney; Mr. Charles Harwood, of Macquarie-street, Sydney; Mr. Anthony Hordern, J.P., of Darling Point, Sydney; and Mr. George Hurley, of Lower Fort-street, Sydney.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

BANCO COURT.

Before his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., and juries of four.

WESTLEY V. HILLAS.

This was an action for work and labour, materials, &c., by Cyrus John Westley against Mark Hillas. Plaintiff claimed £100. Defendant pleaded never indebted, and for a second plea paid £20 into Court as sufficient to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Levy and De Lissa, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darley, instructed by Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, for defendant.

Jury: Mr. William Russell Hill, of Nicholson-street, Balmain; Mr. George Horatio Howell, of St. Leonards; Mr. Launcelot Iredale, of Agnes-terrace, off Victoria-street, Sydney; and Mr. Isaac John Josephson, of Macquarie-street, Sydney.

The plaintiff's claim was for certain work done by him to two three-storied houses in Clarence-street, Sydney, the property of the defendant. The plaintiff was the proprietor of a process for the manufacture of a waterproof cement for the exterior of houses. He had a factory at Newtown for the manufacture of this cement—the preparation of which was a secret—and he contracted with defendant to coat the exterior of the houses in question with such cement. He saw the houses in question before making the contract, and agreed to do the work at 2s. per yard all round, being the price of what was termed "low ladder work." The work was proceeded with, and 608 yards were done. The old coating of plaster was stripped, portions of the brickwork were filled up with rock lime, and the new cement laid on. Before the whole of the cementing, &c., could be completed, however, defendant stopped the work. For this reason plaintiff charged at rate of 3s. per yard for what had been done, being at the price of "high ladder work," which he alleged to be fair and just. He declared that the work was perfectly done, and was confirmed by the evidence of his son and others who had been employed upon it. The defendant, on the other hand, alleged that the work had been unskilfully done, and that for part of it inferior materials had been used. The men employed, it was alleged, were not tradesmen, accustomed to work of this kind, but what were termed "handy men," or "Jacks of all trades," who turned their hands to various occupations without being master of any of them. Some plasterers were called, who gave evidence as to the work having been, in their opinion, completed in an unskilful and unworkmanlike manner, and being such as would be well paid for at 1s. 6d. per yard. The plaintiff and defendant were both very deaf, and were examined with some difficulty. The defendant had already paid £10 10s., which, with the £20 paid into Court, would make £30 10s., so that the sum actually sued for was £27 10s.,

His HONOR having summed up,

The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

CHADWICK V. SMITH AND OTHERS.

This was an action for trespass by Robert Chadwick against Richard Smith, John Cahill, Samuel Tomlinson, Josiah Croydon, and James Dunnage. There were two counts in the declaration. The first count alleged trespasses at divers times by defendants, by placing certain logs of timber, &c., on certain lands of plaintiff, adjoining Darling Harbour, whereby plaintiff was prevented from having access to certain other of his lands. The second count was to the same effect, except that it alleged that the land trespassed upon was "land covered with water." Damages laid at £500. Defendant pleaded, first, not guilty; secondly, that the land alleged to have been trespassed upon was not the land of the plaintiff; thirdly, that such land was a portion of the harbour of Port Jackson, an arm of the sea, and situated below high water mark, within the flow of the tide of such harbour, being the ancient and common highway of the Queen for all her Majesty's subjects with their ships, boats, barges, rafts, &c., to sail, pass, float, and moor, in, over, and upon. It was further alleged that defendants were lawfully possessed of the logs of timber, &c., and had occasion to navigate, float, and moor them over the said portion of the navigable waters of the said harbour; that it had been found impossible to prevent the defendants' timber, &c., from floating on to the land in question, as it had, in fact, done, and that plaintiff had surrounded such timber and prevented it from floating out with the tide, so that, on the fall of such tide, this timber was left ashore on the plaintiff's land, and the defendants peaceably entered on such land to take possession of the said timber.

Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Darley, instructed by Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Healey, instructed by Mr. Williamson, for the defendants.

Jury: Mr. William Russell Hill, of Nicholson-street, Balmain; Mr. Robert Reynolds Huntley, of Snail's Bay, Balmain; Mr. Launcelot Iredale, of Agnes-terrace, off Victoria-street; and Mr. John Isaacs, of Spencer's Lodge, Milson's Point.

The jury went to view the premises, and the trial was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

JURORS FINED.—Fines of £3 for non-attendance as jurors were imposed upon Mr. Moss Israel, of Johnston's Bay, Sydney; Mr. Edward Irwin, of Birchgrove, Balmain; and Mr. Walter Hall, of Cumberland-street, Sydney.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY,

FIRST COURT.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and a common jury.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

On the motion of Sir JAMES MARTIN, Mr. David Buchanan, of the Middle Temple, was admitted to the roll of barristers of New South Wales.

MURDER.

John Mason was indicted that he did on the 27th May, 1869, at Sydney, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought kill and murder Elizabeth Moore, alias Elizabeth Strutt.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. W. J. Foster; prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Dr. Belinfante, instructed by Mr. Williamson.

The facts elicited in evidence against prisoner were as under. At about a quarter past 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 28th May last, as police sergeant Goldrick was passing on duty through Brougham-place he observed in a lane there a bag leaning against the wall. He found the neck untied, and on opening it put in his hand. Felt a cold human face and hands. It was a common three-bushel bag. Obtaining a light, he found it contained the clothed body of a short female, crouched down. The body was not dead cold. The police-officer waited for a short time to see if anyone came for the bag and contents, and not perceiving any person, he conveyed them to the Infirmary, and subsequently to the dead house of that institution. Next day he opened the bag, took the body out, and perceived it was a woman he knew by sight, though he did not then recollect her name. He believed she was a prostitute. On her right arm the letters W.B. were marked. A black straw hat with blue trimmings was pushed inside the top of the bag. At 2 o'clock the same morning Dr. Leon examined the body as it came to the Infirmary sufficiently to ascertain that life was extinct, the face cold, the eyelids nearly closed, the pupils of the eyes dilated, and that there was no circulation or respiration, although the body was still warm. She was motionless, silent, and death was well marked on her countenance. Dr. Leon was of opinion that she had been dead from one to four hours, but in cross-examination he said from fifteen to twenty hours was required to render a human body cold, according to the temperature of the atmosphere. Next morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Dr. Renwick made a *post mortem* examination of the body. He found the eyelids closed, the pupils dilated, and the head moved on the trunk of the body, showing an unnatural mobility. She appeared about thirty years of age. In the bag her arms were placed across her chest and her legs bent up under her body. He stated with certainty that within twenty-four hours the body had been living. Her hair was tied up in a knot, and thickly matted, at the back of the head. Diseases common to prostitutes—evidences of which appeared on her body—might have occasioned her death; but there was an immediate and direct cause of death. This was an injury inflicted on the head and neck of deceased. The injury on the head consisted of the effusion of a considerable quantity of blood on the posterior portion of the brain. It was caused either by a fall or blow on the back of the head. The matted hair might have prevented a greater effusion of blood. A blow with a smooth paving stone, or a fall on a hard substance, might have occasioned the injury on the back of the head. The neck was dislocated, which could not occur after death, except from extreme violence, owing to the rigidity of the muscles. Prior to death a wrench, blow, or fall, might have produced it. The same violence might have caused both injuries, and the injury to the neck would occasion instant death. The examination showed that deceased was a woman of drunken, dissolute habits. In cross-examination he admitted he had testified to congestion of the brain in this case, but held that the result would be the same whether there was effusion or not. If the injury to the neck occurred while the body was warm it would still require great violence, although there would not be the rigidity of muscles to overcome. After hearing the medical evidence Dr. Dansey was disposed to say the deceased had been dead from one to four hours when the body was taken to the Infirmary, but he believed the injuries to the neck could have been done easily after death, there being no evidence of rigidity of the muscles, the body being warm at that time. There was a great deal of difference between congestion of the brain and effusion of blood on the brain. The body was sworn to by Florence Lavender and Emma Bradbury as that of Elizabeth Moore, otherwise Strutt. The former recognised her by the letters marked on her arm, and Bradbury swore that these letters (W. B.) were pricked in by William Beard, with whom deceased lived about ten years ago, and also that she lived with a man named Strutt for five or six years off and on. About 12 o'clock in the night of the 28th May police-sergeant M'Keogh, with two detectives, went to a house in Barrack-street, where he found prisoner, who, in answer to the officer's inquiries, said he slept the night before with a woman in a house in Sussex-street, but would not tell him what house. Subsequently he stated that he slept on a form in the verandah of a boarding-house, at the corner of King and Clarence streets. The police officers asked him to go the station with them, and on the way he asked the officer if he was going "to bag him," or if he wanted information. The sergeant replied that he was not going "to bag him," but wanted information about a woman who was found murdered in Brougham-place, though he did not want him to say anything that would criminate himself. Prisoner said, "I won't give you any information—I can die like a —— man." The police officer at this time had not accused him of anything, and he was not then in custody. At the station he was charged with the murder, and, in reply, he said he knew nothing about it; that he was about with a woman named Nell up to about 8 or 9 o'clock the previous night, and that he left Hopwood's public-house about 12 o'clock, and that she went one way and he another. In cross-examination, M'Keogh said he went to prisoner's place to arrest him, having no warrant, but a description of the man. Dr. Belinfante submitted that after this statement what prisoner said to the police officer was not admissible against him in evidence. His Honor held the evidence admissible, and that no untrue representation had been made to elicit the statement from prisoner. M'Keogh being further cross-examined, refused to say who gave the information about prisoner, and his Honor intimated that he was not bound to give evidence on that point. He said there were always policemen on duty in Pitt-street, Castlereagh-street, and in that neighbourhood.

Agnes Larkins knew deceased for the last ten years, and identified the body at the Infirmary as that of Lizzie Moore. On the night of the 27th May, about 11 o'clock, Larkins saw deceased, who was not then sober, sitting at the corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets, and at the request of Larkins she got up, and they had walked some short distance when they met prisoner. Larkins asked her to shout drink, and they went into a public-house, opposite the Temperance Hall, where they had a drink each. The three proceeded down Pitt-street, toward King-street, and on the way encountered five young men, who asked prisoner where he was going. He replied, "Down here for a walk." These five followed prisoner, Larkins, and deceased; prisoner walking between the women. They came to the waste ground formerly occupied by the old Metropolitan Hotel. Deceased and Larkins left the street and went on this ground, and were followed shortly after by prisoner and the five young men. Prisoner commenced to take liberties with deceased, who resisted and called him names. He then struck her a hard blow with his fist on the lower part of the side of her face, and she fell into a sort of hollow. [The spot was pointed out on a plan of the ground produced by senior-sergeant Waters, and was a hole near the footpath, with the remains of a wall on one side, making it steep there and a gradual slope on the other side.] Larkins described it as about two feet deep. As deceased fell four of the young men ran away, saying, "don't let's get into trouble." Deceased tried to get up but could not; her head went into the hollow, her face toward prisoner, who then took up a stone or piece of wood, and struck her with it about the neck or shoulder as she lay in the hole. She then became motionless. Neither prisoner nor Larkins was sober at this time. It was not yet 12 o'clock, as Larkins saw the public-houses were not closed. She left prisoner standing on the spot and went to sit on the kerb on the opposite side of Pitt-street, and as it was moonlight she could see the place where the body lay. The two men whispered to each other, but she could not hear what they said, although she had now become more sober from fright. She shortly after saw prisoner go towards Brougham-place, and return to the body in about five minutes with something under his arm. The two men lifted the body, and she then saw that they were putting it into something like a bag, crushing in the legs first and head last. They stood for a short time with their backs towards Larkins, and then the other man ran away towards the Circular Quay, leaving prisoner. Prisoner went to Larkins, as she still sat on the kerb. She said she did not want a mate, but went with him back to the spot where the body had lain, and he said "give me a hand with this." She took hold of the lower part of the sack and he of the head end. They went up Foxlow-place, Larkins falling several times with the weight and fright, thence into Castlereagh-street, when they laid down the bag on a bit of grass. Prisoner turned round, saying, "There's too much light," and asked her to help him with it again. She said, "No fear, I'll go for the police." He thereupon caught hold of her by the neck, and said "You —— wretch—you won't hang a man." He then stooped down, and, putting the bag on his back, went down Castlereagh-street, towards Brougham-place, and when he got there he went into a little lane. In a moment he reappeared without the bag and went down Brougham-place, and Larkins going up saw the bag against a wall or fence, at about the middle of the lane. Afterwards she pointed out the spot to sergeant Goldrick. Next day, owing to drink, she could not recollect what had taken place. She saw prisoner early next morning at Hopgood's public-house, Fountain of Friendship Inn, corner of Kent and King streets, and prisoner winked at her, and she gave information to Mrs. Hopgood, the landlady, on the Friday night afterwards. Larkins did not see deceased wearing a hat, but she might have had one about her dress without her seeing it. In cross-examination the main points elicited were as to the time of the different accounts in the statement of the witness Larkins, and as to the quantity of drink she took before and after the proceedings in Pitt-street. She said she did not know the names of the five young men, and she had not met with any of them since, although she had looked for them for five days, which was all the opportunity she had. Prisoner and the other man were not more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes stowing the body in the bag, and it was not 12 o'clock when they got the body to Foxlow-place. The first time she was able to tell the police about the occurrence was the night before the inquest. About a week before the inquest, Thomas Hopwood, a son of the landlord of the Fountain of Friendship Inn, saw prisoner at his house, and on the morning of the 28th May he saw both prisoner and Larkins there. They were in the bar and in the room next to it. She was not drunk, but had been drinking, and went away by herself. Hopgood was reading a paragraph from the newspaper about the murder, and she remarked that she knew all about it. George Hopgood, another son, saw Larkins at the inn shortly before or after 11 on the night of the 27th May. On the morning of the 28th, Larkins, who was very tipsy, was there with prisoner, and prisoner was throwing water over her. Sydney John Saunders, about noon on the 28th, was at Haynes's confectionery shop, Market-street, speaking to some young ladies about the rumoured murder, and Miss Simmons, who served in the shop, said the party there (pointing to a person he recognised as prisoner) had told her all about it. He was then sitting with his head and his face partially hidden by his hands. As they continued to speak of the matter he said, "Say nothing more of it, I've heard enough about it," or words to that effect. She said he had told her how the body was put into the bag, and she regarded him as a detective. Miss Simmons, however, swore that prisoner was not the man who spoke to her concerning the murder, and that it was another man with a long face. On re-examination she stated that the person she had thought it was who gave her the information called at the shop afterwards and denied that he was the person. The case for the Crown was closed with the evidence from senior-sergeant Waters as to the nature of the waste ground where the murder was said to have taken place, and the dimensions and form of the hollow into which deceased fell.

No evidence was called for the defence, the counsel addressing the jury upon the unreliability of the evidence of Larkins, on the ground of her character and drunken habits, as well as in regard to the improbability of her statements. Mr. Foster having replied, his HONOR summed up.

The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

LIBEL.

Joseph Salisbury appeared on bail for libel. He asked for time to plead, and was allowed four days. His former bail was renewed.

The Court adjourned to the next day.

SECOND COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice HARGRAVE.

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.

Mr. Butler prosecuted for the Crown.

Jeremiah Griffiths was charged with having, on board the ship Lady Elicia, committed an offence against nature. The principal witness for the prosecution was a native of the island of Rotumah; and his evidence had to be taken through an interpreter. The jury, after returning for a short time, returned a verdict of guilty of an attempt to commit the offence. Prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol.

Mr. Dalley, instructed by Mr. Leary, defended prisoner.

PROCURING MISCARRIAGE.

Thomas Patterson was indicted for that he did, on the 18th day of August last, feloniously and unlawfully use a certain instrument, called a catheter, with intent to procure the miscarriage of one Jane Nesbitt.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Innes prosecuted for the Crown. Mr. Dalley, instructed by Mr. R. B. Smith, appeared as counsel for prisoner.

Senior-sergeant Waters deposed to having arrested prisoner on the 26th of August, by virtue of a warrant which he read to him; prisoner replied, "That's a conspiracy; I don't know any woman by that name; plenty of women come to my place for medicine; as to using an instrument, I never did such a thing in my life;" prisoner had in his possession, when arrested, amongst other articles, a case of surgical instruments; on the following day he went to prisoner's house in Elizabeth-street, and there found five cases of surgical instruments, eleven other instruments, and the bottle produced; the bottle contains a chocolate-coloured powder; he subsequently went to Mrs. Nesbitt's residence, No. 16, Union-street, where he saw Jane Nesbitt; the dead body of a child was lying on a table in one of the rooms; there were forty or fifty bottles of medicine or drugs in prisoner's house; he had known prisoner for years as a herbalist; in the room where the medicines were, there was a sort of stretcher or sofa; a master mariner named Yuill was also committed for trial, for aiding and abetting the commission of the offence.

Jane Nesbitt deposed: she was a single woman and resided with her mother; in August last she was delivered of a male child at her mother's residence; the father of the child was Captain Yuill, master of the Sarah Pile; Captain Yuill had intercourse with her in the early part of December last; she did not see Captain Yuill again until August last, about three days before she went to prisoner's; she saw Yuill on a Friday night, and went to prisoners' the following Sunday: when she went to prisoner's she told him she had met with an accident, and asked him if he could do anything for her; she told him that Dr. Brown had sent her; at his request she undid her dress, and he felt her breasts, and asked her if she had ever borne a child before; she replied in the negative; he said he could make her all right for £7; she told him she could not give him so much, but offered to give him £5; he then said he would do it for £6, this was on Sunday; between 7 and 8 o'clock on the following Tuesday evening she again went to prisoner's, and he asked her if she had brought the money; she told him she could get £5 if that would do; he said that would do, and told her to go again when she had got the money; she went again on the following (Wednesday) evening; that evening she saw a Mrs. Bates in the waiting-room at prisoner's; Mrs. Bates knew her; in consequence of seeing Mrs. Bates she went away for some time and then returned; she saw prisoner alone; he asked her if she had brought the £5, and she replied that she had, and gave it to him; he promised to make her all right if she would take him another pound on the Saturday; she had to borrow the money; he told her to lie down on a sofa that was in the room, and she did so; she then underwent an operation; he used a silver instrument; the operation lasted about five minutes, during which time she suffered great pain; [witness here described the nature of the operation]; whilst undergoing the operation he said he had performed similar operations upon many others; after the operation he told her to go again on the following night; she told him that she had been seen by Mrs. Bates in the waiting-room, and he promised to deny what she (witness) had been therefor, if anything was said about it; he advised her to keep her own counsel, and said he did not want to know her name or anything about her; she went to him again on Thursday, and told him she found no difference in herself; she then underwent another operation similar to that she underwent on the previous evening; he asked her what she did for a living, and she told him she was a machinist; he then asked her what sort of a closet there was at the place where she worked; she told him it was a patent closet; he then said that if she was taken sick at work she could not manage it there; in answer to another question she told him that a common closet was attached to her mother's residence; he then advised her, if she was taken ill at home, to throw the child down the closet, and it would decay away, he said, in a fortnight; he also said to her, "You'll soon be all right, and get over this; and you'll come to me again when you get into similar difficulties, won't you?" she replied, "Will I?"; he told her that if she was taken ill whilst at work, she was to go to his place and he would make away with the child; he told her to call upon him on the Friday evening; she was unable to go to him on Friday, as her mother watched her, having been told something by Mrs. Bates; she went to him as she was on her way home from work, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday; she then underwent another operation, which lasted for about ten minutes; the child was alive before she went to prisoner; he told her to go again at 4 o'clock the same afternoon; she went, but did not find him at home; she went to him on the Sunday evening and on the Monday evening, when she underwent similar operations on both occasions; she was alone on every occasion she visited prisoner; she saw prisoner on Tuesday evening; he then told her that she would not be ill until the following morning, and asked her to go to him on Wednesday morning; she was so ill, however, on Wednesday morning that she could not leave home; her mother then accused her of being in the family way; at her request her mother went for prisoner, but he refused to come; her mother then fetched Dr. Wright; on two of her visits to prisoner's she was accompanied by a young man named George Shaw; Shaw waited outside prisoner's shop for her; she did not borrow the £5 from Shaw; she declined to say from whom she borrowed the money; up to the time when she went to prisoner she was in good health.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalley: Until to-day she had never sworn that on the occasion of one of her visits to prisoner he said to her, "You'll soon be all right, and get over this; and you'll come to me again when under similar difficulties,—won't you?" she had never until to-day sworn that Mrs. Bates informed her mother that she had seen her (witness) at prisoner's; nor had she ever previously stated that prisoner said if the child was thrown down the closet it would decay away in a fortnight; the reason why she had not sworn to these statements at the Police Court was that because she was then too ill to think of everything that had taken place; at the Police Office she refused to state what George Shaw's surname was; she was in the habit of walking about with George; she was one night walking with him when they met Captain Yuill; she got rid of George, and went for a walk with Captain Yuill; she knew Captain Hannah, of the ship Wave of Life; she first met with him at the picnic in connection with St. Barnabas school; she had spoken to him only about half a dozen times; one night she accompanied Captain Hannah to the flagstaff beyond Church-hill; she knew a merchant named Hardy; Hardy was a merchant at the Gulf of Carpentaria; she had known him for two years; she had several times been out with him, but never at night; she knew a man named M'Kinlay, who kept a shop in the same street in which she lived; M'Kinlay was the person who had got into a little trouble lately; before she went to prisoner, her mother had frequently given her pennyroyal and steel drops; after she had been confined, several persons told her they knew some time ago that she was in the family way; her mother did not know it; her mother used to give her warm sea-water baths two or three months before she went to prisoner's; she had taken medicine in presence of Mary Coates and Sarah Hordern; she was then being treated by Dr. Brown for pain in the side; George Shaw had been a sweetheart of her's for three years; she borrowed the £5 from two females, but she declined to state their names, as she did not wish them to be mixed up in the case; one of the females lived at Goulburn; the other was also away from Sydney; they did not know why she borrowed the money; George Shaw frequently asked her about Yuill and others with whom she occasionally walked out; she swore at the Police Court that it was in consequence of a conversation with Yuill that she went to prisoner's; she told prisoner that Yuill had arranged for her to see him.

By Mr. Innes: Captain Yuill promised he would see prisoner and make arrangements for her.

George Henry Shaw, examined by Mr. Innes, deposed: He was a compositor; he had known Jane Nesbitt for the last three years; he was a sweetheart of her's; he did not know prisoner; he, on one occasion, accompanied Jane Nesbitt to prisoner's; he waited outside for her, and occupied his time by looking in the window, and walking up and down the street; she told him that Dr. Brown had sent her to prisoner's for some medicine; he once accompanied her to Senior's, chemist, where she purchased a seidlitz powder; he did not know what she went to prisoner's for; he never lent her any money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalley: He had courted Jane Nesbitt between three and four years; he was with her at a picnic at Balmoral when she was first introduced to Captain Yuill; he had seen her in company with Captain Hannah on several occasions; he had read from the paper some particulars of the case in which Jane Nesbitt was concerned; in consequence of seeing in the paper that she had said something about a young man named George, he went to the police station and told the police that he was the young man referred to; he never knew that Jane Nesbitt was an unchaste woman; he was sent for by her sister the day after she had been confined; one evening in August last he was in company with Jane Nesbitt, when she sent him away and said she was going to see Captain Yuill; he had no recollection of such a thing occurring before August; she did not say what she wanted with Yuill; her sister was with her, and went away with her; he felt rather annoyed; he knew she had walked out with Captain Hannah; that was about four months ago; she told him herself that she had walked out with Captain Hannah; he was not at all astonished at the circumstance; he knew she had sometimes walked out with a merchant named Hardy, from the Gulf of Carpentaria; he heard that about fifteen months ago from a young woman; a day or two after Jane Nesbitt had been confined he made up his mind not to marry her; he was at her house last night; he went there to see if she knew when the case was likely to be called on; he remained about three-quarters of an hour; he had been to her mother's house several times since August; he could not say how many times he had kissed her since he made up his mind not to marry her.

Mrs. Honorah Nesbitt, examined by Mr. Innes, deposed that she was the mother of Jane Nesbitt; she saw prisoner on the same morning on which her daughter was confined; Mrs. Bates told her previous to that, that she had seen her daughter at prisoner's; when she saw prisoner she did not know what her daughter's condition was; she asked him what he had been treating her for, and he told her that her daughter was only suffering from some female irregularities; he told her there was nothing else the matter with her, and directed her to go home and give her daughter a nobbler of gin and water, and a little beef tea, and keep her quiet, and she would be better in a day or two; she told him that he taken a load off her mind by saying that; when she got home she found her daughter much worse, and she sent for Dr. Wright; she had some months ago given her daughter some pennyroyal and steel drops for some ailment that she was suffering from; her daughter was in excellent health, and able to go to work up to the Monday morning previous to her confinement.

Mrs. Caroline Bates, examined by Mr. Innes, deposed that she was a married woman, and knew the Nesbitts; one Monday evening in August she went to prisoner's place to get some medicine for a neighbour, when she saw Jane Nesbitt there; she was sitting in the waiting-room when Jane Nesbitt came in; as soon as Nesbitt saw her there she walked out; Jane Nesbitt then appeared to be in a good state of health.

Dr. Horatio G. A. Wright deposed that, about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of August, he was called upon to see Jane Nesbitt; he found her at her mother's residence, lying on a sofa, and suffering great pain; he examined her in presence of her mother, and found that she was suffering from labour pains; he informed her mother of the fact, and she appeared to be struck with astonishment; Jane Nesbitt was in the second stage of labour; he found malposition of the child; the appearances indicated that the child had been dead for six hours, or perhaps more; he made an attempt to alter the position of the child, but the mother was so impatient and unmanageable in consequence of the pain that he was unable to succeed; he reasoned with her, and then made another attempt, but was again unsuccessful from the same cause; he then informed the mother that he should require the assistance of another medical gentleman; the mother went away, and in about three-quarters of an hour returned with Mr. Bedford, surgeon; with Mr. Bedford's assistance, the position of the child was altered, and the mother was delivered of a still-born male child; the child had not arrived at maturity; it was an eight months' child; in consequence of some information he received from Mrs. Nesbitt he declined to give a certificate of death; he had no doubt whatever that the child had not arrived at maturity; death was occasioned by uterine pressure; the left hand, arm, and shoulder were swollen and in parts bruised; the left ankle had the skin rubbed off; the muscles of the chest on the left side were also bruised; the mother was a healthy well-formed woman, and there was nothing, as far as she was concerned, to cause obstruction to labour, except the malposition of the child; the use of a catheter would be followed by premature labour; the operation required a certain amount of anatomical knowledge; if performed by an unskilful person, it would be most likely to injure the patient.

Mr. Dalley's cross-examination of Dr. Wright will take place this morning, at 10, until which time the Court was adjourned.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

HAYES AND ANOTHER V. FARMER.

This action (part heard on Tuesday) was continued and completed. The action was brought by James Hayes and Daniel Sheehy against William Farmer for goods sold and delivered, for work and labour done, and money paid. The claim made was for £185 6s. 5d. The "work" was the alteration of the roof of the cabin of the yacht "Ella," alteration of the hatch of that vessel, and sundry other repairs. The plaintiffs declared that they had been perplexed and interrupted by the parties for whom the work was to be done; that their orders were constantly changed, and that this had caused much useless work, and wholly uncalled for delay. For the defence, however, it was contended that the charges made were excessive, and that the plaintiffs had been dilatory in the work, and had not completed it to satisfaction. The virtual defendant was a Mr. Hunt, who had superintended the work. A large number of witnesses were examined for the plaintiffs and for the defence. The defendant paid into Court, on account, £105, and £2 10s. for costs. The verdict of the Court was in favour of the plaintiffs, £45 over and above what was paid into Court. For the plaintiffs, Mr. Rogers, instructed by Mr. R. B. Bailey; for the defendant, Mr. G. C. Davis, instructed by Mr. A. M'Culloch.

BLAKE V. HUGHES.

This was an action brought by Henry Blake against John Hughes, for £13 2s. 2d., amount of promissory note. The counsel for the defence (Mr. Yarnton) took a formal exception to the plaint. The advocate for the plaintiff (Mr. Rolin) rejoined that in this case—one that had been postponed—the defendant had submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Yarnton insisted upon seeing the original plaint, he said there was no plaint entered. The Judge ruled that there was jurisdiction and that the case might be proceeded with. The plaintiff proved his case. Verdict for the plaintiff, £12 2s. and interest—not to exceed £13 2s. 2d.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Albert G. Ascher, a third meeting. Three debts were proved, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Charles Waters, a second meeting. Insolvent desired to amend parts A and B of his schedule, and was allowed until the 20th to verify said amendments. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of William Pilfold, a second meeting. Four debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of William Beatton, a single meeting. Insolvent added to part C of his schedule, and the official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Christopher Nord, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Donald Beaton, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of John Malcolm, an adjourned single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Pigott, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Nicholas Stapleton, an adjourned single meeting. Three debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and directions were given.

SURRENDERS.

Alfred James Board, of Cooper-street, Strawberry-hill, Sydney, bookkeeper. Liabilities, £112 10s., of which £60 is secured. Assets, £45. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Henry Jacobs, of Braidwood, storekeeper. Liabilities, £345 1s. 4d. Assets, £170 5s. 1d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, November 18th, at 11 a.m.: Before the Chief Commissioner:—Rules nisi for the compulsory sequestration of the following estates, returnable this day:—Charles James Stevens and others v. William Ernest Wolfskehl; Henry Anmuller v. John Sullivan; Ewen Wallace Cameron v. the Hon. John Robertson. Motion: In the estate of Moy Mow, to confirm the plan of distribution filed herein, showing a first dividend of 2¾d. in £. Motion: In re Harry Porter Mestyn, for an order under 100th section 5 Vic., No. 17. In re Wilkinson, Brothers and Co., adjourned motion from the 11th instant. Motion: Robert Trickett Hayles, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. William Ransome Gullick, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Andrew Lenehan, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. George Atkinson, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Frederick Alfred Burton, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, November 18th: Before District Commissioner:—Thomas Warne, single or only meeting, at Shoalhaven, at 12 noon.

Friday, 19th, at 11 a.m.: Before Chief Commissioner:—John Wilmot, third meeting; Henry Drew Martyn, single or only meeting; John Gray, second meeting; Edward Bitton, single or only meeting; William Henry Sutton, single or only meeting; Charles Strange, single or only meeting; Joseph Kennedy, single or only meeting; Solomon Hyam Levy, first meeting. Frederick Lane Cotton, adjourned single from the 12th instant. John Richardson M'Kenzie, John Hughes, John Baker, and Robert Lowes and Co., single or only at *Braidwood*, at 11 a.m. John Lewis Price, single or only meeting at *East Maitland*, at 11 a.m. Charles M'Donald, single or only, at *Bathurst*, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, 23: Before District Commissioner:—George Williott, single or only meeting, at *Albury*, at 11 a.m.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, November 23, at 11 a.m.—Before Chief Commissioner; Benjamin Bowtell, Michael Darmody, John Louis Castner, Thomas George Hough; Thomas Edward Mills, adjourned from the 26th October; George Bitherington, adjourned from the 26th October; James Jackson, adjourned from the 2nd instant; Thomas Purcell, adjourned from the 2nd instant, Lewis Gordon, adjourned from the 16th instant. Enoch William Rudder, adjourned from the 16th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Day, Renwick, Hughes, Josephson, and Solomon.

Of fifteen persons who were brought in custody before the Bench, six were remanded.

Four drunkards were fined 5s. each, and two were fined 10s. each.

John Keane, charged with having neglected to contribute towards the support of an illegitimate child, of which he is the father, consented to a twelve months' order for payment of 5s. a week.

William Henry Egan, 14, was brought before the Court by constable Bradwell, who last night found him lying in a box in a shed in a yard off Kent-street, and took him to the lock-up; this morning he obtained a warrant for his apprehension, under the Industrial Schools Act, for wandering about the streets in no lawful occupation; he said that he worked on board ship, but had latterly nothing to do, that his mother had been four years dead, and that two years ago his father went up the country. The boy's sister, a respectable married woman, corroborated his statement as to his parents, and added that he might stop with her, but he will not, having several times run away from her, the last time about three weeks ago; she has no idea how he lives, or what company he keeps. Ordered to be sent on board the Vernon.

George Bradburn, 16, was brought before the Court by warrant, charged with having, on Sunday last, at Canterbury, unlawfully and maliciously cut a post, the property of William Redman, doing damage to the amount of 1s. Mr. Redman conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Forster the defence. The defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to pay 1s. for damages, 20s. for penalty, and 27s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were thirteen cases, of which two were dismissed, one was postponed, and three struck out. Charles Mackler was fined 10s., and a Mrs. Riley was fined 2s. 6d., for using indecent language. William Betchley was found guilty of having wilfully broken down a fence, the property of John Ashlin, and was ordered to pay 30s. damages. In Larter v. Power, for assault, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 40s., with the addition of 20s. for complainant's costs. William Doyle and Ellen Doyle were fined 2s. 6d. each for assaulting Mary Ann Jones. In Langan v. Kirker, a suit for the recovery of goods alleged to be illegally detained, the defendant consented to an order for their delivery.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, and Solomon have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. Evans.

Two drunkards were punished.

Clara Barker appeared before the Court for wilfully breaking four squares of glass, valued at 4s., the property of William Langston. Prisoner was ordered to pay the amount of damage done, in default to go to gaol for three days.

Samuel Fyson, landlord of the General Washington Hotel, Lower George-street, appeared on summons charged with not having the words "Licensed to retail fermented and spirituous liquors" painted on a conspicuous place on the outside of his licensed house, for which offence he was mulcted in the sum of 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs of Court.

John Morgan was fined 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs of Court, in default four days' imprisonment, for being the keeper of a dog which attacked constable Hogan in Spring-street, whereby his limbs were endangered.

John M'Cuskie was summoned for suffering thirteen cows to stray in Beattie-street, Balmain, and was fined 13s., and 2s. 6d. costs.

Michael Dillon, for feeding a horse in Lower Fort-street, was ordered to pay a penalty of 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. costs.

Michael Cross v. William Tomlinson, and Margaret Conway v. Margaret Jackson, were assault cases, in which the complainants consented to withdraw their information, upon payment of costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Smart v. Lennon (part heard), Davey v. Lennon.

BANCO COURT.—Chadwick v. Smith (part heard), Hamilton v. Ridley, Borough of Alexandria v. Borough of Waterloo.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.—Brock v. Summerbell, Fesq and another v. Benson, Paul v. Cope, Lewis v. Watkins.

CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.

AT the Mudgee Quarter Sessions, on Friday last, (as reported in the *Western Post*), Olive Alcock was charged with committing bigamy, by, after marrying a Chinaman named Hoy Loy, at Sofala, on the 10th July, 1863, subsequently marrying one Richard Bowstead, at Mudgee, in the present year, although the Chinaman was still alive. Prisoner plead not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Dalley, instructed by Mr. James. Mr. Layard, the registrar, produced the certificate of the marriage with the Chinaman at Sofala, and also the subsequent certificate of prisoner's marriage with Bowstead. Mr. Dalley objected to the reception of this evidence, upon the ground that one of the forms was not properly filled up, the names of the parents of the prisoner not being inserted. His Honor thought that he was bound to receive the certificate, such as it was, whether deficient or not, but took a note of the objection. Constable M'Evoy deposed to the arrest of the prisoner, and identified an old Chinese gentleman of very dirty exterior as Dr. Hoy Loy. Thomas Corbett, formerly District Registrar at Sofala, certified to having married Dr. Hoy Loy to Olive Alcock, but could not have identified the prisoner now, she was so much altered. By Mr. Dalley: The prisoner was only thirteen years of age when her mother brought her to be married, in 1863, to the Chinaman; she appeared then quite a childish-looking girl, and was going to the Church of England school. Tommy Hoy, a friend of Dr. Hoy Loy, who had seemingly acted as best man on the occasion, and had married prisoner's sister, gave evidence as to the marriage being duly contracted. By Mr. Dalley: I married six years ago, but my wife ran away long ago (roars of laughter); I knew Hoy Loy; he was Chinese clerk of petty sessions at Macao—(laughter); I was Chinese interpreter on board a man-of-war; I have heard Hoy Loy was married in Macao; I am not Chinese interpreter in this colony; my countrymen never said they would not trust me; "Anybody believes me" (laughter); I never was sent out of Bathurst Court for falsely interpreting in the case of Sam Chi. By Mr. Chambers: I got £150 a year from the English Government as interpreter's salary; I got it for ten years. Richard Bowstead deposed that he married the prisoner on the 28th June, in Mudgee; he was married by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen; prisoner is living with me still. Mr. Corbett gave Mr. Tommy Hoy a very bad character; he had known him for fifteen years, and would not believe a word he said. The Rev. Mr. M'Ewen proved having married Richard Bowstead to the prisoner. Mr. Dalley made a powerful address to the jury, stigmatising the whole proceedings connected with the early marriage as gross to a degree; that the poor girl knew nothing of the nature of the proceedings, which was a civil one, and was handed over to a debauched opium-eating voluptuary, without the slightest notion of the nature of the contract. If justice was really done in the case, as the facts would seem to warrant, though the law, unfortunately, did not, Dr. Loy and his friend Tommy, with the old bawd the mother of the prisoner, should be locked up for the rest of their days, and such a proceeding would be highly conducive to morality. There could be no felonious intent on the part of the girl, who could know nothing of the nature of the contract at her early age. His Honor, in summing up, told the jury that mercy rested with him, not with them. It was a most painful case, and he felt it as such. The case that the double marriage was complete was proved beyond reasonable doubt. The jury, after a short discussion, returned a verdict of guilty, but accompanied the verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy. His Honor considered this a case where the greatest leniency could be exhibited, and having called the Chinese doctor up, and interrogated him, it transpired that he did not know one word of English. His Honor passed the nominal sentence, that the prisoner be imprisoned till the rising of the Court. Some applause followed the recording of the sentence.

TAHITI.

WE are in receipt of papers from Tahiti—the "Foreign Summary" of the *Messager*, published on the 11th of August and on the 11th of September last. The news is of only local interest, and of comparatively small importance. The French colony and the Tahitian authorities are evidently well rid of the late Imperial Commissary, Monsieur De la Ronciere, whose arbitrary and capricious conduct towards the close of his term of office seems to have made him extremely unpopular.

On the 7th of August, the large Native School for Tahitian girls, under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph de Cluny, was examined by the Queen and the present Imperial Commissary, Monsieur De Jouslard. There was a grand *fête* in honour of the occasion afterwards.

It has been noticed as very extraordinary that during July last there were hailstorms at Paea and at Punaauia.

Captain De Jouslard, of the Imperial Navy (who succeeded to the office of "Commandant Commissaire Imperial," on the rather hasty and perhaps somewhat accelerated departure of M. De la Ronciere for Europe, was, by an Imperial decree from the Emperor himself—brought by Rear-Admiral Clone to Tahiti—declared to be permanently appointed to the office of "Commandant" of the French possessions in Océanie, and "Commissaire Imperial" of the "Iles de la Société."

The Admiral Clone, who is chief in command of the French squadron in the Pacific, came to anchor, at Papieti, in the Astree, frigate, at 9 a.m. on the 28th of August last;—having arrived direct from San Francisco. Admiral Clone at San Francisco, had, it seemed, communicated with the minister of the Marine for his orders, by means of the Transatlantic Telegraph, respecting the recent troublous state of affairs at Tahiti, which ended in the departure of Monsieur De la Ronciere for Europe. The Admiral received a reply from the Emperor, which he brought down with him at once to Tahiti. The news the Astree so brought to Tahiti was up to 21 days previous, direct from Paris. It would appear that the Emperor Napoleon has totally disapproved of the arbitrary acts of the late Governor, and has ordered M. De Jouslard to consider himself permanently appointed. The directions communicated to Clone were "to give M. De Jouslard every assistance in the re-establishment of law and order; to ensure the immediate departure of Jouslard's predecessor, *by all means*;" Monsieur De la Ronciere "not being any longer confided in by the Emperor." Happily the man was gone before this mandate arrived.

On the 7th of September, in the afternoon, Admiral Clone had an audience of her Majesty Pomare, at the Palace, where he was presented to the Queen by M. de Jouslard. The officers of the Astree and of the Lamothe Piquet were present at the interview.

The Admiral addressed the Queen as follows:—

"Madam—The Government of the Emperor Napoleon, justly surprised and alarmed at the news of the extraordinary events which have taken place at Tahiti, without that Government having been at all consulted therein, has ordered me to come here in all haste.

"My instructions direct me to support M. C. Commandant de Jouslard in the measures which he has taken for the re-establishment of legal order, and to insure, *by every means*, the immediate departure of his predecessor, who no longer possesses the confidence of the Emperor. But I am happy to find that a great part of these instructions have no need to be enforced, because the person who raised the storm has taken his departure, and peace and quietness have so been promptly re-established under the influence of the conciliatory character of the new Imperial Commissary whose wisdom and moderation are equalled by his firmness.

"In presenting my respectful homage to the Queen, I have, therefore, only sincerely to congratulate your Majesty on the re-establishment of public confidence and tranquillity in this charming country, and to express my sense of the excellent feeling by which the amiable Tahitian population appear to be animated."

The Queen replied, protesting her devoted sentiments towards France, and hearty desire to see that good-feeling which existed between her and the Government of the Emperor always maintained; and she assured him that she thus always hoped to maintain, by peace and by tranquillity, the happiness of her country.

Rear-Admiral Clone, before the audience terminated, presented to her Majesty and to the ladies who formed her Court the commandants and officers who were under his orders. The Princes of the Royal Family of Tahiti were then presented to the Admiral.

The officers were much impressed with the polite and dignified manner in which they were received by the Queen, and were equally struck with the beauty and charming "*toilettes*" of the Princesses in attendance upon her Majesty.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

WE have received from the publishers a lecture, delivered about two months ago, by Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne, on "Science and the Bible." It appears from the prefatory observations that the discourse was given at the request of some of Dr. Perry's clerical brethren, and that the aim of the Bishop was to communicate in clear and homely language some results of his reading and reflection during many years upon the subject of the lecture. At the outset he expressed his opinion that the Bible had nothing to fear from Science. He believed that Science and the Bible always had been and would continue to be inseparable friends. He then states four distinct propositions. The first is:—"That much of what is called Science is nothing else than arbitrary and unphilosophical hypothesis." Upon this proposition he says—"The ablest inductive philosophers may put forth theories which are subsequently found to be erroneous. Newton's theory of light—the corpuscular—which was for some time generally accepted, has now been quite superseded by another—the undulatory. In like manner geologists have been repeatedly compelled, in the progress of their researches, to put aside, or greatly modify, their earlier conclusions. It is, therefore, no discredit to a scientific man to have suggested, upon grounds of reasonable probability, an hypothesis which has ultimately been disproved; but those to which I now refer are not of this kind. They are such as rest upon no reasonable probability whatever." The instances he adduces are the theories which have been propounded in place of the account given in the Bible in regard to the origin of vegetables and animals; and, first, "the Atheistic Atomic theory," of which the fullest exposition was contained in Lucretius. No one, he thought, would accept this theory now, but in his opinion it was not more absurd than the modern theories contained in the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," and Darwin's "Origin of Species." His reason for examining the arguments of these two works is, that the theories proposed in them directly contradict the statements of the Bible, both as to the independent creation of all the various kinds of plants and animals which now exist, or have formerly existed on the earth, and also as to the limitation of the generative power of each plant and animal to produce only those which are of the same kind with itself. But in conducting his examination he takes no notice of any such contradiction, and tests the theories simply by natural reason.

Having shewn how insufficient are the facts to support the hypothesis the author founded upon them, the lecturer deals with Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species," published some years subsequently to the "Vestiges." The author of the "Origin of Species," says the lecturer, "rejects the idea proposed in the Vestiges as an assumption which does not explain the phenomena; and he proposes in its stead another, which he calls 'natural selection.'" After stating the grounds on which this hypothesis is based, and those by which it is disproved, the Bishop of Melbourne uses the following words:—"The hypothesis against which I have been contending holds so important a place in the pseudo-science of the modern sceptical school, that I have felt obliged to scrutinise it, and the book in which it is propounded, very carefully, for the purpose of showing you that it is altogether unworthy of the favour which has been accorded to it. To what that favour with the public generally, and with some men of high scientific character in particular, is to be attributed, cannot easily be explained. I can only ascribe it to one or other of two causes, or to a combination of them both. The one is, that the multitude of curious and interesting facts of natural history, with which the book abounds, draws off the reader's attention from its argument, and at the same time disposes him to take for granted whatever a writer, who appears to have such a perfect acquaintance with his subject, chooses to assert. The other is, that there exists a credulity of scepticism which makes men who are disposed to reject the authority of the Bible blind to the fallacies of any argument, and ready to accept any theory which may help to confirm them in their unbelief."

The lecturer then gives a careful analysis of Professor Huxley's work "Protoplasm, the Physical Basis of Life." He says Professor Huxley "had essayed 'to demonstrate that a threefold unity, namely, a unity of power or faculty, a unity of form, and a unity of substantial composition,' pervades 'the whole living world.' This unity is produced by 'protoplasm,' 'a single physical basis of life, underlying all the diversities of vital existence.' What this protoplasm is he illustrates by two particular instances, the hair of a nettle and a drop of human blood, which he takes occasion to introduce. I will quote his words:—'The whole hair (of a nettle) consists of a very delicate outer case of wood, closely applied to the inner surface of which is a layer of semi-fluid matter, full of innumerable granules of extreme minuteness. This semi-fluid lining is protoplasm,' and 'when viewed with a sufficiently high magnifying power, is seen to be in a condition of unceasing activity.' Again, in a drop of blood, similarly viewed, are seen a 'number of colourless corpuscles,' which likewise 'exhibit a marvellous activity.' These, also, are a mass of protoplasm." In another passage he states, that 'all the forms of protoplasm which have yet been examined contain the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, in very complex union.'"

Now," these (the Bishop proceeds to say), "may be observed facts; and as they are perfectly consistent with the statements of the Bible, that 'God made man (and doubtless all plants and other animals) out of the dust of the ground,' and that 'the blood is the life,' I am not concerned about them. But how does he demonstrate the threefold unity that he speaks of? Leaving out all extraneous matter, his argument is simply this:—*As to the unity of power and faculty*: 'all the multifarious and complicated activities of men are comprehensible,' he tells us, 'under three categories. Either they are immediately directed towards the maintenance and development of the body, or they effect transitory changes in the relative position of parts of the body, or they tend to the continuance of the species.' 'But the scheme, which is large enough to embrace the activities of the highest form of life, covers all those of the lower creatures. The lowest plant or animalcule feeds, grows, and reproduces its kind.' Therefore (here follows the Q. E. D. of the geometrician), 'the acts of all living things are fundamentally one;' and, to use his own illustration, there is 'a community of faculty' between 'the bright-coloured lichen' on the rock 'and the painter to whom it is instinct with beauty, or the botanist whom it feeds with knowledge.' Again, as to form: 'beast and fowl, reptile and fish, molusc, worm, and polypi,' together with plants of every kind, 'are all,' as he informs us, 'composed of structural units of the same character, viz. masses of protoplasm,' either with or without 'a nucleus.' Hence he concludes that there is between all living things, 'between the animalcule and the whale,' and 'between the fungus and the great pine of California,' 'a community of form or structure.' Lastly, as to substantial composition: his proof of this consists simply in the statement already quoted, that all forms of protoplasm contain the same four elements, and further, that 'they behave similarly to several re-agents.' Hence, according to his conception, there is, as to their substance or material composition, no difference between 'the flower which a girl wears in her hair, and the blood which courses through her youthful veins.' Such is his mode of demonstrating this threefold unity. Does it not remind you of the reasons by which a horse-chesnut can be most conclusively proved to be a chesnut horse?"

The next proposition he submits is this:—"Science, although it sometimes has, for a while appeared to contradict the statements, and, in many instances, has necessitated modifications of the received text and interpretation, yet it has (always borne not only negative, but, upon every question which has been thoroughly investigated, positive testimony to the truth of the Bible." In arguing this proposition among many other things equally pertinent and forcible, but more familiar, the Bishop of Melbourne said:—

"I now proceed to consider the testimony of science to the truth of the Bible. This testimony is both negative and positive. The negative has been usually overlooked; but it is very remarkable, and to my mind in itself quite conclusive. Reflect for a moment of what a variety of writings the Bible consists. In the Old Testament we have a collection of distinct books of the most diversified kind—historical, didactic, devotional, prophetical, in prose and in poetry—written at intervals extending over a period of about 1100 years, by men of the most various characters and in the most different circumstances. In the New Testament also we have another collection of a very various, although not so various, description. Yet, if we except the first eleven chapters of Genesis, there is no one portion of the whole volume in which it can even plausibly be alleged that Science has found a flaw. There are many things difficult to be explained in the Bible. There are discrepancies, real or apparent, between the books of Kings and Chronicles, between the narratives of the several Evangelists, between the historical references of the martyr Stephen and the apostle Paul. But all these difficulties and discrepancies lie upon the surface. They have not been brought to light by scientific research. Any reader of ordinary intelligence may perceive them. Science, so far from adding to, has, by the explanations which it has suggested, greatly diminished both their number and their force. In not a few instances where Science seemed to have detected an error, Science has itself confirmed the accuracy of the Bible. Some of these I shall mention presently. What I now want to impress on your minds is, that neither the science of history nor that of language, neither the investigation of the archæologist nor that of the geographical explorer, neither natural history nor natural philosophy, has convicted one of the sacred writers of any actual mistake. In the Bible there is found no such fabulous animal as the phœnix, referred to in the Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians; no such absurd reasoning as that of Plato for the immortality of the soul, no such contrariety with any trustworthy historian as Xenophon's Cyropedia exhibits to the narrative of Herodotus. It is quite true that the Bible was not written to teach us general history, or geology, or natural history, or natural philosophy; but statements relating to these several branches of science incidentally occur in it, and what I now assert is, that Science has not shown any of them to be false. Taking into consideration the character of the Bible, this negative fact is alone conclusive testimony to its truth; and, I might add, not only to its truth but to its inspiration also."

In his third proposition the lecturer endeavours to establish that "there is no reasonable cause for us to doubt that all recent scientific discoveries, and the speculations to which they have led, will likewise issue in the confirmation of the truth and inspiration of the Bible."

The course he adopts is, first, to bring together the several classes of facts which science presents to our consideration for determining the two points mentioned—the antiquity and original condition of man, and to notice some of the interences which have been drawn from them; and afterwards to examine what the Bible tells us upon the subject, so as to be able to compare together the respective testimony of these two witnesses, and observe whether the conclusions of science disagree, and, if so, in what particulars and to what extent, with the statements of the Bible.

The following is the proposition last laid down:—"The evidence which we have of the whole Bible being inspired of God, and therefore substantially true, is so conclusive that we cannot conceive of any facts discovered by Science, or any theories grounded upon such facts, being able to invalidate it."

Having argued this proposition, the Bishop concludes his address as follows:—

"And now, if I may venture to do so, I will assume the privilege of an old man, and conclude my lecture by giving my younger friends in this assembly some advice, which has been suggested by its preparation.

"In the first place, if you would escape having your faith shaken, or your minds disturbed by unexpected discoveries of Science, and by the use made of such discoveries by sceptical writers, take pains to acquaint yourselves with the evidences, external and internal, for the truth and inspiration of the Bible. For this no great labour is needed. Any popular work upon the evidences of Christianity, such as those of Archbishop Whately and Bishop M'Ilvaine, will give you all the information that you require; only you must really apply your minds to the subject, so as to understand and remember what you read, and thus be able to give an intelligent answer to every one who asks you a reason for your belief.

"Secondly, if you are desirous of satisfying yourselves as to the relation in which Science stands to the Bible read some of the excellent books which have recently been written upon this subject by true Christian philosophers, such as "The Bible and Modern Thought," by Birks; "Modern Scepticism and Modern Science;" and "Science and Scripture," by Professor Young; and "The Reign of Law and Primeval Man," by the Duke of Argyle.

"Thirdly, if any works such as I have been reviewing this evening, or any of the many pamphlets, now so common, impugning the veracity of the Bible, come in your way, do not read them cursorily; and do not, because of the scientific reputation of any author, assume the truth of his conclusions. Analyse every argument, distinguishing between what is an ascertained fact and what a mere conjecture, what the record of an observation and what an idea of the imagination, what a crude hypothesis and what an established theory. You will thus be able to determine their real character, and the weight which is to be attached to them.

"Fourthly, if any facts of Science seem to contradict a statement of the Bible, do not at once assert that they cannot be true; but compare the facts and the statement carefully together, and see whether they do not admit of being reconciled with one another. If any new reading or intepretation of the text be proposed in order to reconcile them, give it due consideration, and if it appear reasonable, accept; if unreasonable, reject it. If no satisfactory solution of a difficulty can be found, regard it as intended to try your faith, and patiently wait. You may be sure that all questions relating to Science will eventually be settled without any discredit to the Bible.

"Lastly, and above all, read constantly, day by day, the Bible itself; and not only read the Scriptures, but 'mark, learn,' and pray that God will, by His Holy Spirit, enable you to 'inwardly digest them.' Then shall you be armed against all the wiles of the Devil, and having heartily embraced, shall continue to 'hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life' which God has given us in His Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The subject is closely argued throughout, and the lecture is carefully written. It has already passed through two editions in Melbourne, and will no doubt be read with considerable interest throughout the colony. A number of copies have been received by Mr. Maddock, of this city. The Melbourne publisher is Mr. Samuel Mullen.

THE GREAT ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

THE letter of Pope Pius the Ninth is republished by request.

APOSTOLICAL LETTER

of Our Holy Father Pope Pius the Ninth, addressed to all Protestants and to other Non-Catholics.

(*Translated from the Gazette du Midi of 11th October.*)

Raised, as ye already well know, in spite of Our unworthiness, to this Chair of Peter, and, in consequence thereof, appointed to oversee the supreme government of the whole Catholic Church, and to watch over the same—which has been divinely confided to Us by our Lord Jesus Christ himself,—We have judged it expedient to assemble near us Our venerable brethren, the Bishops of all the earth, and to unite them together for the purpose of holding, in the coming year, an Œcumenical Council, so that, in concert with those venerable Fathers, called upon to partake of Our solicitude, We may take all such resolutions as shall appear to be most opportune and the most necessary, not merely for dissipating the darkness of so many gloomy errors as, from day to day, become more and more dominant,—let loose, as it were, to the great injury of men's souls, but also, from day to day, more and more fully to establish and promote amongst the Christian peoples confided to Our care the reign of the true faith, the reign of righteousness, and the veritable peace of God. Strongly relying on the close and cherished pact of union, which so admirably binds unto Us, and unto this Holy See, these aforesaid venerable brethren—who have never ceased, during the time of our Supreme Pontificate, to give unto us and unto this Holy See the most striking examples of their affection and of their respect—We do entertain this firm hope that the Œcumenical Council convoked by Us in this present age, will, under the inspiration of Divine grace, like the other General Councils in the past ages, produce abundant fruits, and prove a source of happiness, for the greater glory of God, and for the eternal salvation of men.

Wherefore, sustained by that hope, and moved and incited by the exceeding love of our Lord Jesus Christ, who gave His life for the salvation of all mankind, we cannot refrain, on the occasion of the coming Council, from addressing our apostolic and paternal words to all those who, though they recognise the same Jesus Christ as their Redeemer, and exult in their name of "Christians," do, nevertheless, not profess the true faith of Jesus Christ, and are not attached to the communion of the Catholic Church. And we do hereby warn them, conjure them, and entreat them, with all the ardour of our zeal, and in all charity, that they would become willing thoroughly to consider and seriously to examine for themselves whether they are really in the path marked out for us by Jesus Christ our Lord—the path which leads to eternal salvation. No one can deny, or make it matter of doubt, but that Jesus Christ himself, in order to apply the fruit of His redemption to all generations of man has built on Peter in this world, His only Church—that is to say, His one, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church; and that He has given to her all necessary power that the *depositum* of the faith may be preserved inviolable and intact, and that the same faith may be taught to all people, to all races, and to all nations; so that all men may become, by baptism, members of His mystical body, and that in them may be always preserved, and rendered more perfect, that new life of grace, without which none can ever merit and obtain eternal life; and lastly in order that that Church, which constitutes His mystical body, should always remain steady and immovable in its own nature until the consummation of the world, and that she should live and flourish, and be ready to furnish to all her children all the means of working out their own salvation. Now, whosoever will choose to examine with care, and to meditate upon, the condition in which are to be found the divers religious societies, separated amongst themselves, and from the Catholic Church, which, since our Lord, and his apostles, has always, by its legitimate pastors, exercised, and does still exercise, that divine power which has been confided to her by the same our Lord,—such a one must easily be convinced that neither one of these societies, nor all of them together, do, in any wise, constitute that One and Catholic Church which our Lord has founded and built, and which it was His good pleasure to call into existence.

Moreover, it cannot, in anywise, be affirmed that these societies are either a member or a part of that same Church, since they are visibly separated from the Catholic Unity. For such societies, being deprived of that living authority established by God—which teaches everywhere unto man the things belonging unto the faith and to discipline of manners, and which serves as a rule in all that regards eternal life—have constantly varied in their doctrines, and that change, that instability of these societies, never ceases. Every one then perfectly understands, every one clearly and manifestly sees, that this is a complete opposition to the Church instituted by our Lord; since in that Church truth ought always to remain steady and inaccessible to all change, in order that the *depositum* which has been confided to her may be preserved absolutely intact, and for the guardianship of which the Holy Spirit has been promised unto her for ever. And there are none that do not know that these dissensions as to doctrines and opinions have given birth to social schisms, which have themselves brought forth communions and sects without number, which do always propagate themselves to the great detriment of Christian and civil society.

In effect, whosoever recognises that religion is the foundation of human society cannot mistake or deny the great power with which this division on principles, this opposition, and this strife of religious societies amongst themselves, has reacted upon civil society; and they cannot deny with what violence that denial of the authority established by God for governing the beliefs of the human mind, and for directing the actions of man (both in his private life and his social life) has raised, propagated, and encouraged these deplorable changes of things and of times, these troubles which now-a-days upset and overwhelm nearly all peoples.

Let all those who do not possess the unity and the truth of the Catholic Church seize on the occasion of this Council, wherein the Catholic Church to which their fathers belonged does show a new proof of its profound unity and of its invincible validity, and, satisfying the cravings of their hearts, let them force themselves to go out from that state in which they cannot be assured of their own salvation. And let them not cease to offer the most fervent prayers to the God of all mercies, that He may be pleased to throw down the wall of division, that He may dissipate the darkness of error, and that He may lead them back to the Holy Mother Church (in the bosom of which their fathers found the pastures of life) into which alone is preserved and transmitted in its entirety the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and the mysteries of heavenly grace are dispensed.

For us, to whom the same Christ our Lord has confided the charge of the supreme apostolical ministry, and who are consequently bound to fulfil with the greatest zeal all the functions of a good shepherd, and to love with a paternal love, and to embrace in our charity all men spread over the earth, we do address this letter to all Christians separated from us, and we do again exhort and conjure them to return immediately to the only fold of Christ. For we ardently desire their salvation in Jesus Christ, and shall fear to have one day to render an account unto Him who is our judge, if we do not show them, and do not give them so far as lies in us the sure means of distinguishing the path which leads to eternal life. In all our prayers, supplicating and giving thanks, we cease not, by day and by night, humbly and earnestly to ask for them of the eternal Shepherd of souls, the abundance of light, and of heavenly grace. And as, in spite of Our unworthiness, We are His Vicar on earth, with outstretched hands, We wait with the most ardent desire for the return of Our wandering sons to the Catholic Church, in order that We may receive them with love in the house of the Heavenly Father, and may enrich them with His inexhaustible treasures. On that greatly desired return to the truth and to the communion of the Catholic Church depends not only the salvation of individuals, but also that of Christian society; the world cannot enjoy true peace if it does not become one fold under one shepherd.

"Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 13th of September, 1868, and in the 23rd year of our Pontificate."

THE POPE'S WIT.—The Pope's sense of humour is proverbial in Rome, and he gave a good example of it the other day to a corporation of bakers, who asked an audience of him in order to remonstrate against the new and excellent public oven, which supplies far better bread on much lower terms than they had been in the habit of making. This interference with their long-enjoyed monopoly was, of course, although a great popular benefit, a grievous injury in their eyes. "Holy Father," said the spokesman, "it is very hard on us; we have worked so long for the public benefit." "It is quite true, my son," replied the Pope; "and it is high time you rested a little, and let other people work."

LETTER OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT TO THE SULTAN.

THE *Levant Herald* of the 25th ultimo gives the following as "a nearly textual summary" of the letter sent by the Viceroy of Egypt in reply to that from the Grand Vizier:—

His Highness begins by clearing himself from the charge of having gone beyond the proper limits of his rights and duties as defined by the Imperial firmans. Fully sensible of the successive favours he has received from the Sultan, he has always regulated his conduct according to the will and orders of his Majesty. The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Candia took place, he declares, because of the great expense, which Egypt could not support, and as the result of an understanding previously come to with the Porte. If he addressed invitations to a few foreign Sovereigns to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, it was only in virtue of the high position which he fills under the gracious auspices of the Sultan, and the reception which he met with at the European Courts was similarly due to the benevolent favour with which his Majesty has deigned to honour him. As to his alleged disrespect towards the ambassadors of his Majesty during his recent tour, he entirely disclaims having been wanting in proper consideration to their Excellencies. The mission of Nubar Pacha is neither a new incident nor unknown to the Porte, which even furnished that personage with letters of introduction when he first set out. The development of Egyptian commerce and the settlement of a large number of foreigners in the country have led to frequent litigious questions, and the object of Nubar's mission was merely to effect some modifications in the faulty system of jurisdiction now in force—within the limits of the privileges accorded to Egypt by its gracious Sovereign. Replying to the charge of having squandered the revenue of the country, his Highness compares the present situation of Egypt with that in which he found it on his accession to power, and argues that the result shows a sensible progress in all directions. He instances the creation of an assembly of native delegates to control the revenue and expenditure, and to supervise the administration; of the numerous schools which have been founded, and of the youths whom he has sent to Europe to be perfected in the sciences, in literature, in arts, and in industry. As to agriculture, this, he affirms, has prospered greatly: 320,000 feudans of previously untilled ground have been brought under culture. The settlement of foreigners in the country—even as far south as the Soudan—and the increased activity in old and new ports, all combined to show the progress which trade and agriculture have made, as also the general security for life and property which exists under his rule. Further, if the heavy debts bequeathed to him by Said Pacha, the difficulties which have been occasioned by the payment of so many indemnities, the cost of constructing railways and telegraph lines, and the great outlay occasioned by the Suez Canal—if all these be considered, and if it be borne in mind at the same time that the charges of administration (salaries, &c., included) are all regularly paid, it must be admitted that the finances are carefully managed, and that the population is not overburthened with taxes. As to the increase of the armament, he merely wished to keep this abreast of modern inventions, and the cost of doing this is well justified by his sincere desire to be in a position to prove useful to the Empire—as his conduct during the Cretan revolt clearly proved. In conclusion, his Highness expresses the hope that these frank explanations will remove from the mind of the Sultan the unfavourable impression produced by wholly unjust accusations. His fidelity and devotion are unalterable; and feeling strong in these, he appeals to the clemency and generosity of his Majesty, at the foot of whose throne he proposes to come and lay his respectful homage as soon as the completion of some important affairs will permit.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S PASTORAL.

(*From the Times.*)

WE must express our gratitude to Cardinal Cullen and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland for telling the world explicitly what are their demands. As long as they were silent it was easy to deceive ourselves. In spite of the Syllabus, in spite of the Encyclical, in spite of the avowed objects of the Holy Father in convening a General Council after the lapse of 300 years, men were able to believe that in some mysterious way Liberalism could be reconciled with the pretensions of Ultramontanism. It is true that in Spain, in Italy, and even in Austria the spirituality of the Catholic Church is waging open war with the freedom and toleration of the civil power; but it was thought that there was something in the constitutional atmosphere of the United Kingdom which checked the growth of the monstrous regimen of priests even in the bud. The remarkable correspondence between Lord Mayo and the Catholic Hierarchy, in which the latter defined the limits, or rather showed that there were no limits, to the power of control the bishops sought over the higher education of Ireland, was totally irreconcilable with the notion that there was any difference between Ultramontanism among Irishmen and the same power in the Vatican. Yet the notion was tenaciously held. It can be held no longer. The Pastoral of Cardinal Cullen dispels the delusion. The Cardinal gives notice that he will deprive of the sacraments of the Church all parents who send their children to be taught in mixed model schools of Ireland, where they may learn the elements of knowledge side by side with Anglicans, Presbyterians, Socinians, Arians, "Swaddlers," and others, to the corruption of their morals and the danger of their faith. "Swaddler" is, it appears, a contemptuous synonym for Protestant, used by the lower Roman Catholics, which the Cardinal enshrines among the charities of his Pastoral. If the resolutions to which he and the other Archbishops and Bishops have agreed are not supported by equal fulminations, they are even more arrogant in their relations to the State. The Cardinal condemns those parents who allow their children to sit side by side with Protestant children on the same form, and learn out of the same lesson-books, to live unblessed and to die unconsoled, but he may claim that, however roughshod he rides, he tramples on his own people. The resolutions of the Hierarchy go further. They touch the nation. They demand that an end be put to Trinity College as a mixed place of education, and that its endowments be parcelled out, and a proportionate share allotted to the foundation of a purely Roman Catholic College for the training of young men on purely Catholic principles. They demand a similar partition of the endowments of the Royal schools, the Erasmus Smith schools, and other high schools of the country. They demand a re-settlement of the Queen's Colleges, so as to convert them into as many denominational institutions. In a word, they demand that common education be everywhere overthrown, and denominationalism exalted in its place. It is a singular illustration of the alleged community of feeling between the Roman Catholic prelates and the mass of Catholic laymen that at the fag-end of their precise and categorical demands for the total subversion of a system of education the laity have been well content to support they append a vague general resolution on the land question, affirming their opinion that it is necessary to settle it.

The first feeling of the political mind of the nation on reading the report of this action of the Cardinal and his brother prelates must be one of amazement. The reputation of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church for astuteness vanishes with other delusions. Such an address as Cardinal Cullen has issued seems almost designed to challenge the opposition of everyone. He is insolent with the insolence of Becket towards the laymen of his own Church. He insults Protestants. He treats the civil power with contempt, as a mere purse-bearer to supply his demands. He condemns the whole current of modern thought, and puts himself forward to stem and arrest its progress. Whatever is distinctively liberal he repudiates, and even hates with a fervour likely to promote a most lively reaction on the part of those who are in any degree liberal. The especial institutions he denounces—the Model Schools—are, as their name implies, the places where the National system of education is most faithfully put in action. The children of parents of all creeds meet there and are taught together as the children of the Father of all men. There is no distinctive religious instruction, "with the exception of those things in which all agree." Secular education the children receive in common, and as the children may be Roman Catholics or "Swaddlers," so may the teachers be. They are, of course, day schools, and while religious education is thus secured by the example and teaching of home, there is also an extra holyday every week, intended by the founders of the system, and, until the Bishops resolved to discountenance the schools, actually devoted to the catechising and instruction in faith of the children by their several religious ministers. It is needless to dwell on the advantages of such a system. It instils the ideas of a common humanity and a common nationality; it secures the freedom of intellectual development, yet it provides for the instruction of the religious faculties of man's nature. But this is not enough for the Cardinal. The children are not taught the mysteries of religion while learning the multiplication-table. The duty of going to mass is not inculcated when they learn the alphabet; and they are exposed to the corrupting influence of association with Protestant children, who, "though wandering in the mazes of error, and without a ray from Heaven to guide their steps, are sometimes anxious to rob their Catholic companions of the true faith." The Cardinal quotes with approbation, as applicable to Ireland, the sentiments enunciated by the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States in Council at Baltimore in 1866, in condemnation of the common school system of America. "The companions whom our Catholic children meet at school are generally such in regard to morals, example, and wicked licentiousness in speaking and acting, that, by treating and contracting familiarity with them, all vestiges of modesty and piety are destroyed in our young people as wax is melted away at the presence of heat." This charitable judgment on the non-Catholic children of the United States the Cardinal applies to the children of his Protestant fellow-countrymen, and we should be alarmed at the picture of corruption of morals it shows forth if we believed it in any degree true. What we do see in this language is something very different. It is simply evidence that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the Federation are afraid lest their faith should not be strong enough to keep their children together when brought into contact with children of other creeds. They probably see that men bred and living in the freedom of the American commonwealth renounce their authority and fall into "the delusions of private judgment," and hence they desire to isolate them from all the rest of the world, from their cradles, were it possible, to their graves. The Cardinal is under the same terror, and has the same aims. The insidious influences for many years at work among the Irish Bishops have, it would seem, converted them one by one to the same view. The result is an attitude of mind which betrays an utter faithlessness in the faith they profess to believe irresistible. It is an obvious remark that in a country where the mass of the inhabitants are Catholic the association of Protestant and Catholic children at school is at least as likely to make Protestants Catholics as Catholics Protestants; but the Irish prelates seem to despair of the living power of their religion, and their want of confidence manifests itself openly in the most bigoted denunciation of the beliefs of their fellow-man.

The language of Cardinal Cullen in his Pastoral must provoke resentment, but he may plead that it is a document addressed only to those who accept it willingly. The pretensions of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy towards the State are simply intolerable. There is not one of their resolutions on the education of Ireland which will not be emphatically repudiated by the nation; there is not one which would not be rejected by Parliament should a proposal embodying it come before the Legislature. The lessons of the last two years seems to have been thrown away on these prelates. They have probably never understood how much the fall of the Conservative Government was due to Lord Mayo's suggestion for the endowment of a Catholic college. They are unconscious of the effect of the publication of the correspondence between Archbishop Leahy and Lord Mayo in enlightening the public mind. They have not understood how a proposal of great moderation and acknowledged wisdom proved abortive during the last session through the profound antipathy of England and Scotland to anything which might have so much as an appearance of applying public money to Roman Catholic uses. It can only be because they are thus ignorant that they have ventured to put forth the resolutions on the higher education of Ireland reported to us. A proposal to split up Trinity College into denominational institutions, to make Queen's College, Belfast, Presbyterian, and the Colleges of Galway and Cork Catholic, to appropriate some of the funds of Trinity to the endowment of the establishment on St. Stephen's-green, and to apply the same policy to the redistribution of the funds of all endowed schools is about as hopeless a scheme as could be propounded. England and Scotland would not listen to it. Even in Ireland itself it would not command the assent of the classes interested in higher education. In the United Parliament it would be mentioned only to be condemned.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE *Guardian* publishes the following as the text of a speech delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the clergy of the rural deanery of West Darford, at the close of last week:—

"His Grace desired, he said, to confer with them upon subjects interesting to us all at this time as members of the Church of England. No one could fail to see that we were coming—nay, had already entered upon—difficult times. Two great influences were actively at work, both alien to the progress of true and living Christianity—the one superstition, the other infidelity. Each of these seemed to be more active than at any former period in the history of the world. He was not speaking of England only, but of Europe. When we look at the state of Italy what do we see? We see men apparently halting between superstition of a most debasing kind and hopeless, unfathomable scepticism. So it has threatened to be in Spain, though we cannot but hope, there, that the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures, hitherto almost entirely unknown, may, in the good providence of God, lead to better things. When we come to our own country the danger from infidelity seems to be not so much from abstract speculations and questionings—though this danger is not to be overlooked—but of a grosser and far more threatening kind. The danger is that the masses of our population, knowing nothing and caring nothing about philosophical questions, may become practical infidels, sunk into materialism, living only for the life which now is, and putting altogether out of their thoughts the world unseen. Against these two dangers—superstition on the one hand and infidelity on the other—the Church of England has various means within her reach, such as no other Church or institution in the world possesses. In the first place, her purity of doctrine and inculcation of faith in God manifested in Christ, then the importance she attaches to education and the culture of the reasoning powers, adapt her to the wants and feelings of the educated classes. Dissenting bodies equally with ourselves have taken alarm at the danger which seems to be menacing the framework of society and the souls of men, but they have not the same vantage-ground for meeting the dangers which we have. We have, in the first place, a defined ecclesiastical position, and we have an advantage as an Establishment. There can be no question that this latter position is likely to be invaded. Probably an attack on the Establishment is not to be apprehended at present, though some persons doubt on this point. But, taking what some call the more hopeful view—namely, that the attack is likely to be postponed some ten or twelve years—surely such a hope is but a poor hope. It is a very poor thing to limit one's energies to the defence of a position which is hardly worth defending, to postpone its downfall merely until our day is ended. Rather it should be our endeavour to take up a position which may be held and maintained after our work has passed to other hands. And to do this we must prove to the world that our position is a righteous one, that our Church is doing God's work. If there are weak points, now is the time to strengthen them; if there are blots, now is the time to wipe them out. Only let this be remembered before all things, that an alteration of mechanism is not the principal thing to be looked to; that is good and desirable in its place, but far more needful is it that the clergy show by their zeal and self-denial, by their energy and love, that they are doing God's work, that they long for the salvation of the souls of men. The heart that is fed with love from the Spirit of God, that has begun rightly. And having so begun it will feel that it is bound to look well to the appliances and plans which change of circumstances and things as they are render necessary. The first case which occurs to our thoughts, the case which seems likely to be soon brought under discussion, is the Liturgy. Though adapted to the educated it is hardly so to the poor, and does not seem to commend itself to the lower middle classes. The Ritual Commission, in considering the question of the rubrics, has always most carefully kept in view that matters of doctrine are not within its scope. The one object which it has set before itself is to examine whether the rubrics can be altered so as to further the present work of the Church and increase its usefulness. It may be well to state here a few changes which are likely to be proposed; it will enable the clergy to consider them, and weigh them, before they are definitively laid open. But first let one point be made clear. Great alarm is expressed on one side lest the Imperial Legislature should act without Convocation; on the other, lest Convocation should interfere with the prerogative of Parliament. Now, really both dangers are somewhat visionary. We may depend upon it the greatest difficulty will be to get Parliament to legislate at all; there is a tendency and a desire to ignore the whole matter; and if Parliament does legislate, it will be in consequence of the expressed and unmistakable desire of the whole Church, whether expressed through Convocation or by any other method. Now, it lies, therefore, upon the clergy to consider well what the weak points of our present system are, and if they find it wanting, insufficient for the needs of the time, then to let it be known that they require modifications in their system. The Ritual Commission has been sitting long, and the changes which it thinks desirable have now been drawn up and are at present being circulated among the Divinity professors of the Universities and other dignitaries of the Church. They may be summed up as follows:—1. A new Lectionary. Many chapters have been added, as suited to edification; some have been omitted. A greater elasticity has been given to the Lectionary. The principal changes are in the daily lessons. 2. Alterations in the ordinary daily service. Evidently, to men busily engaged the service as it stands at present does not commend itself. Even the city churches which have a daily service are but thinly attended. A shorter service, therefore, will be proposed—shorter, but strictly based upon the existing materials. 3. Every facility for dividing services and using different services at different times, according to the exigencies of different congregations. 4. In the Burial Service some solution of a difficulty commonly felt will be ordered. These are the chief matters dealt with by the Ritual Commission. Nothing revolutionary need be anticipated. The character of the Prayer-book will be preserved intact. Other matters imperatively demand attention. What a scandal, for instance, to take up a newspaper and find whole columns devoted to the advertisements of sale of livings, and to see the tone and language of some of the advertisements themselves. It may be difficult to deal with this, but an attempt will probably be made. The bill which has lately passed with reference to the resignation of Bishops is identical in its scope with a plan proposed in Convocation three years ago with reference to the other clergy. It is not unlikely that a similar measure will be proposed for this end. More efficient episcopal supervision is required, although Churchmen may not have made up their minds as to the best means of gaining it. The desirability or non-desirability of a service for children is a matter upon which the clergy will do well to form an opinion. The abolition of church-rates has led to one difficulty not anticipated. The payment of fees by churchwardens can now be more legally demanded than formerly. But the churchwardens themselves have no guarantee that they will be repaid. Might not this lead to parishioners refusing the office? Some information as to whether this had actually occurred was desirable."

THE REVENUE OF THE CLYDE.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Clyde Navigation, held at Glasgow, on Tuesday, the annual accounts of the trust were submitted and proved. The revenue for the year ended the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to £150,136 4s. 5d., being an increase of £6295 7s. 2d. on the previous twelve months. The ordinary expenditure (including dredging) for maintenance had been £47,730 0s. 11d.; interest on debt, £66,908 2s. 3d.; ground annuals and feu duties, £9066 6s. 11d.; in all, £123,704 10s. 1d., leaving a surplus of £26,431 14s. 4d. The total debt due by the trust at the 30th of June last amounted to £1,678,514 10s. 4d., being about one million within the Parliamentary borrowing powers. The two first months of the present financial year, it was afterwards stated, showed a very considerable excess of revenue over the corresponding period of 1868, and as they might be considered a fair index of the remainder of the twelve months, the next annual accounts would show very favourably. The new works, docks, &c., now in progress would, however, swallow up any excess of income which might thus be realised, and probably add to the debt to the extent of from £40,000 to £50,000. For the year ended the 30th of June, 1868, the goods imported and exported at Glasgow amounted to 1,718,629 tons, and for the year ended the 30th of June, 1869, the amount was 1,710,883, showing a decrease of 7746 tons. There had been an increase in the tonnage of vessels arriving at the harbour of 67,369 tons.

ACROSS NIAGARA ON A BICYCLE.—This feat was announced by Professor Jenkins to be accomplished on the 25th of August, and accomplished it was, in the presence of a vast crowd. A thousand feet of good two-inch rope stretched across the stream below Suspension-bridge, and where Blondin crossed with a man on his back. The *New York Times* says:—"The machine used by Professor Jenkins is not in any sense a velocipede. It is, however, a bicycle, and turned upside down would resemble in some degree a modern velocipede. The wheels, three inches wide, are made heavy and of wood, without tires, but in their places are grooves an inch and three-quarters deep. The front wheel is 3 feet 2 inches, and the hind wheel 2 feet 10 inches in diameter. The connecting rods are iron, so also the balance-pole, which is 8 feet long and tipped with 10 pound balls, and weighs 28 lb. The whole thing, with the man thrown in, weighs 298 lb. The propelling power is a pinion cog-wheel made of brass, about nine inches in diameter, which is made to gear to cogs which surround the front wheel at the bottom of the groove. At 2.30 p.m. the professor made his appearance at the small house on the Canada side with the pieces of his machine, and at once proceeded to put them together, a task of no small labour. With the aid of his men he first placed the fore wheel on the rope just at the edge of the precipice, and while one man balanced it, another placed on the standard from the under side, thus bringing two strong bars of iron on either side of the rope. All the joints were securely fastened with bolts. The braces or connecting rods extending from the standard to the rear shaft in the form of the letter O made the connexion complete and very strong. The professor then got outside of the rope, arranged the pinion wheel and fastened the balance-pole across the O part of the braces. This done, the seat, a strip of leather, was secured to the rear axle by means of straps. This arrangement, which it was seen at once would throw the entire weight of the machine and the rider under the rope, was a source of disappointment, if not of relief, to many of the spectators, who, not consulting the inventive genius of the Canadian Blondin, rather expected to see him mounted on a Greenwood velocipede, which, of course, would give a good chance for ground and lofty tumbling. All being in readiness the bicycle was fastened by a rope to the bank, and Jenkins prepared to start. He wore white tights, black velvet knee-breeches, shoulder straps and cross-belts of the same material, and on his head was placed a crown-shaped hat, and all were profusely bedecked with tinsel and beads. His feet were covered with buff moccasins. He took his position astride the rope and proceeded to arrange the leather strap or seat, which, as it was allowed to touch the rope, seemed more for the purpose of protecting the velvet pants from damage by attrition than to sit upon. In fact, he did not sit, but stood up with his feet about 18 inches apart, resting on the balance pole. In a moment he grasped the handles of the pinion wheel, and turned them, moving slowly from the bank, the crowd preserving a death-like stillness. After passing out a few yards a halt was made, and the photographers were allowed to take his picture. He then returned and waited five or ten minutes and resumed his seat. Three pistol shots were then fired from the Canadian side, and it was a 'go.' The machine moved slowly forward, the rope swaying gently from side to side until he had passed out about 50 feet, when another opportunity was given the artist, after which he crawled along at a snail's pace to the middle of the abyss, where he raised and waved his hat, and received a fair cheer in response. From the centre to the American shore it was evidently hard work to propel the bicycle, but at last the edge of the cliff was reached, and then the welkin did ring with the applause of the people. The time occupied in passing over the rope was just eleven minutes."

SCOTCH JUDGES IN OLD TIMES.—Before the Restoration bribery was openly adopted as a means of influencing the decisions of the Bench, and even at a later date the Judges allowed themselves to be tampered with by the private solicitation of powerful persons, and decisions too often went in favour of the man of most personal or family influence. "A Scotch gentleman having entreated the Earl of Rochester to speak to the Duke of Lauderdale upon the account of business that seemed to be supported by a clear and undoubted right, his Lordship very obligingly promised to do his utmost endeavours to engage the Duke to stand his friend in a concern so just and reasonable as his was; and accordingly, having conferred with his Grace about the matter, the Duke made him this very odd return—that, though he questioned not the right of the gentleman he recommended to him, yet he could not promise him a helping hand, and far less success in his business, if he knew not first the man, whom, perhaps, his Lordship had some reason to conceal, 'because,' said he to the Earl, 'if your Lordship were as well acquainted with the customs of Scotland as I am, you had undoubtedly known this among others, '*Show me the man*, and I will show you the law;' giving him to understand that the law in Scotland could protect no man if either his purse were empty or his adversaries great men, or supported by the great and powerful." At a later date this habit of tampering with the purity of the judicial ermine assumed various forms. For instance, the judge often had among those who practised before him in his court a "*pate*" or "*pat*"—that is, "*pet*"—generally some young relative through whom it was understood that he could be favourably approached. As Wilkes says in his *North Briton*: "It frequently happens that, if there are 'pats' employed on each side, the judges differ, and the greatest interest—that is, the longest purse—is sure to carry the day." Such stories, however, happily are now only matters of history; the spots which sullied the garments of Scottish justice are long since fairly washed out, and the old proverb, "Show me the man and I will show you the law" is as fairly out of date to the north of the Tweed as it is in the Courts of Westminster Hall.—*Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh.*

VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES.—A descendant of the Plantagenets was not long since living as a labourer at Kettering. The name had become shortened to Plant. The descendants of another Royal stock, the Earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I., are to be found in very humble occupations. One was a butcher at Hales Owen, Mr. Joseph Smart; another, Mr. George Wilmot, kept the turnpike gate at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley. Another descendant of a Royal line, of the blood of the Duke of Gloucester, fifth son of Edward III., was the late sexton of St. George's, Hanover-square. There are many descendants of ancient families in humble life, while pretenders and rich parvenus assume the names. Very few of the Peers are the lineal representatives of old houses. The Percy is a Smithson, Paget is a Bailey, Marlborough is a Spencer, not a Churchill; Coke, Earl of Leicester, is not a Coke, but a Roberts; Earl Ducie is not a Moreton, but a Reynolds. It is said that not five hundred "county families" in England can trace their pedigree beyond the time of the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. People used to look with reverence on the roll of Battle Abbey, but it is now known that the monks had no more scruples of conscience in interpolating a name to please the ambitious and powerful of their day, than a modern herald or seal-engraver at giving a retired grocer or broker any number of quarterings on his arms he may be willing to pay for.

SCOTTISH SURNAMES.—The clanship of Scotland has tended to limit the number of surnames in that country. A hundred and fifty surnames represent nearly half the entire three millions of population. First in number in Scotland, as in England, stand the cosmopolitan Smiths; but Jones, the name which occupies the second place in England, is "nowhere" in Scotland. M'Donald is second in Scotland; and then follow Brown, Thomson, Robertson, Stewart, Campbell, Wilson, and Anderson. Dr. Stark, of the Registry-office, has ascertained that the registers of births in 1863 show these to be the nine strongest surnames in Scotland, and the same result was obtained on a former occasion from an examination of the registers of births, deaths, and marriages, in 1855, 1856, and 1858. Scott is the tenth name upon the birth register of 1863, followed by Miller, M'Kenzie, Reid, Ross, M'Kay, Johnstone, Murray, Clark, Paterson, Young, the spelling sometimes varying a little in different families. In the list obtained from the registers of 1855, 1856, and 1858, Fraser and Maclean had place among the first twenty, and Clark and Young were a little lower on the roll. Notwithstanding the large modern accession of Irish and other immigrants, several Scottish surnames still very decidedly predominate in certain parts of the country. The M'Donalds are very strong in Inverness, and also, indeed, in Ross and Cromarty; but the M'Kenzies outnumber them in Ross and Cromarty. The M'Kays preponderate in Caithness and Sunderland; the M'Leods in Ross and Cromarty; the M'Leans are pretty generally divided among the three counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty. Nearly one-third of the M'Intosh births occur in Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, and Banff; the most numerous section of the M'Gregors is in Perthshire, where, also, the Stewarts are strongest; and the Robertsons there and in Forfar. The Campbells are strong in Argyll, and there are upwards of 6000 of them in Glasgow. The Hamiltons are also numerous in Glasgow and throughout Lanarkshire; the Frasers in Inverness; the Grants in Elgin, Nairn, Banff, and Inverness; the Kerrs in Renfrew and Ayr; the Camerons in Argyll, Inverness, and Perth; the Scotts in Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Forfar; Ross in Ross and Cromarty. In proportion to population there are much fewer surnames in Scotland than in England; the total number is about 6800. The most usual Christian names in Scotland are John and James for men, Margaret and Mary for women.—*The Times.*

TIGHT LACING.—The writer of a letter to *The Times*, who signs herself "Not a Girl of the Period," takes up the cudgels on behalf of the tight lacers, and impugns the accuracy of our opinion that the practice is as injurious to the health as its effects are monstrous to the eye. The latter point we would cheerfully leave to the decision of men of taste. We should have to take exception, however, to those who, from a lengthened residence in China have become accustomed to the distorted foot which the ladies of that country delight in producing by arts not very dissimilar from those employed by the seekers after a "good figure" in Europe. They are prejudiced observers, and their judgment would doubtless be biassed. The injury to health is a less complicated question. Its occurrence is explained by a few very elementary facts in physiology. Our fair critic is not probably aware that the human body is so constituted that very free movement of the chest-walls—by alternate elevation and depression of the ribs—is just as necessary for the supply of air to the lungs as are the movements of the bellows by which the blacksmith blows his furnace. If the blacksmith sits upon his bellows he spoils the working of the instrument, and his fire goes out. If a lady encases herself in a stiff pair of stays, and laces them tightly, the lungs would be quite unprovided with air, and she would speedily die but for the action of the diaphragm. By this she is saved, but her safety is purchased at a ruinous expense. Breathing, as it is thus carried on, produces downward pressure instead of lateral expansion, increasing the difficulties under which the digestive organs, compressed out of shape by the constriction of the waist, do their work, and causing displacements and derangements which create, perhaps, more domestic unhappiness than any other circumstance in life. Need we point to the gloom of the household where the wife is always ailing, compelled to keep her sofa day by day, and presenting a face which is scarcely less pinched and careworn than that of her husband, doubly embarrassed as he is by the loss of her help, and anxiety for her personal safety. And we do not hesitate to say that to the practice of tight lacing is due a very large number of distressing female ailments, over and beyond those derangements of digestion and circulation to which we have already referred in our former article. The writer in the *Times* refers us to "Fairholt's Costumes" for proof that, in spite of denunciation, the fashion has flourished throughout Europe for a thousand years at least, and her inference is evident that the continuance of the practice under these circumstances proves its innocuousness—a style of argument by which, we need scarcely remark, the harmlessness of theft, murder, drunkenness, and a few other "fashions" might equally well be substantiated.—*The Lancet.*

ANONYMA ON THE STAGE.—The *Daily News* remarks that all the discussions about the merits of "Formosa" bring us round at last to the fundamental question—has morality anything to do with art? In spite of some very potent opinions that morality is for the most part an intruder in the domains of art, and of Mr. Swinburne's protestations in his "Life of Blake" that it is positively antagonistic to it, and that the two can scarcely live in the same atmosphere, the *News* adheres to the old but recently much discredited creed that the end of art, as of everything else, is the promotion of happiness, and therefore of human virtue and dignity. Amusement is for a brief time to be extracted from degrading burlesques, indecent extravaganzas, and dramas where harlots gloriously figure, just as it is from the over-full tankard or a rapid course of debauchery; but the enjoyment is extremely transitory; it leaves a bad taste in the mouth; human dignity has been lowered by it, and virtue been clean forgotten. The dramatist may try new methods if he chooses, and the public may for a time follow him in his enterprising vagaries. He may explore the regions of realism, and, reproducing the manners and the setting of real life, find audience more fit than few; but human nature will be avenged on him at last, and demand back its lost ideals. For though men never did and never will go to the theatre to be lectured, they will go to it with the greatest pleasure, and leave it with the greatest satisfaction, when the entertainment lifts them above themselves.

BABIES IN BRAN.—According to the *Lancet*, a plan has been generally adopted in France of placing babies in bran. An ordinary cradle is filled with common bran, a hair pillow is put in, and then the bran is moved aside with the hands until a "hollow" is formed the size of the child's body. The infant, divested of everything below the waist, and having a little bodice or cape above that, is then placed in the bran, and its body completely covered with it, exactly as may be seen at the seaside at the present time, where children play at burying one another in the sand. A light coverlet or counterpane is finally placed above all, and the baby is in bed for the night. The two great advantages connected with bran are stated to be its particular cleanliness, and the very pleasant and equable temperature which it maintains about the infant's body. There seems to be no good reason why the privilege of sleeping in bran, if it possesses these advantages, should be confined to the small and noisier portion of humanity. Bran might be used instead of bedding in casual wards, night refuges, common lodging houses, and indeed would be far preferable to the dirty uncomfortable beds to be found in full perfection at seaside lodgings. Perhaps the day is not far distant when the sojourner at the seaside will take with his carpet bag a folding box and a bag of bran, and bid defiance to dirt, fleas, and infection.

IN Philadelphia the use of sponges, saturated with water, as fixtures upon the heads of draught horses, is nearly universal. The passenger railroad companies generally have adopted the idea.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Lady Denison, brig, 129 tons, Captain Fernie, from Wanganui 6th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Messrs. Maloney, Burs, and Spendell. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Grafton (s.), 213 tons, Captain Mann, from Grafton 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Garrard, Miss Garrard, Miss Fairclough, Captain Fairclough, Messrs. Farus, L. Travers, D. Travers, Garrard, Knox, M Hall, Drew, Perego, Morrison, Hardaker, Bruce, Turner, Holberton, Laycock, and 6 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Alice Cameron, for Auckland.
Landsborough, for Newcastle.

NOVEMBER 17.

Yosemite, for San Francisco.
Lalla Rookh, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Western Empire, Commissary, for London; Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne; Wave of Life, for Cleveland Bay; Stephen Bishop, for Hongkong; Minnie Graham, for Mauritius; Bernica, for Wollongong; City of Melbourne (s.), for Auckland; Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough; Grafton (s.), Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Wave of Life, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Hannah, for Bowen and Cleveland Bay.

Minnie Graham, barque, 273 tons, Captain Veal, for Mauritius.

Commissary, ship, 800 tons, Captain Wagstaff, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilkins, Mrs. Koffler and 2 children, Miss Foster, Miss Halste, Mrs. Wagstaff, Dr. Pocock, Messrs. W. Wilkins, J. P. Charles, G. Cecil, G. Girdler, J. Ragus de Bourzac, Kingscote, and Marks.

Bernica, barque, 320 tons, Captain Coindet, for New Caledonia via Wollongong, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Catherine Lord, from Botany, with 27 tons wood; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 412 tons coal; Scotia, Oberon, Venture, Brilliant, from Newcastle, with 530 tons coal; Sarah Ann, from Broken Bay, with 26 tons wood; Caledonia, Edith, from Port Stephens, with 36,000 feet timber, 6000 treenails; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 7 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls, 181 bales hay, 29 hides, 10 bags onions, 46 bags oysters, 12 baskets prawns, 40 sheep, 6 hogsheads tallow, 33 bales wool, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Atalanta, for Clyde River; Thomas and Henry, for the Richmond River; Catherine Lord, for Botany Bay; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Fire King (s.), Oberon, for the Manning River; Collingwood, Lady Emma, for Newcastle; Caledonia, Edith, for Port Stephens; Sarah Ann, for Broken Bay; Mary Ann, for Tweed River.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Lady Denison, from Wanganui: 28 casks tallow, 115 bundles skins, 78 bales wool, 28 bales flax, 68 hides, 8 tons potatoes, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Havilah (s.), for Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone: 5 packages tobacco, R. Towns and Co; 150 cases geneva, 50 casks beer, 45 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 50 cases wine, 4 packages tea, 200 bags rice, 30 cases brandy, 30 cases geneva, 20 cases potter, J. Frazer and Co; 2 cases, Allan, Street, and Norton; 218 cases ale, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 8 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 7 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 7 cases acid, Elliott, Brothers; 22 packages, Myers and Cantor; 10 bags maize, 7 horses, 1 waggon, A. Nicholson; 6 bags potatoes, 11 cases onions, 10 bags maize, 2 bags bacon, 7 packages, Ferguson; 5 packages, E. Tebbutt; 1 buggy, Lea Lea; 1 case, Bonner; 1 package, E. Vickery; 1 case, Smith, Brothers; 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 packages, Starkey; 3 cases, Trakle; 4 bags maize, 67 bags pollard, Barker and Co.; 1 case, Craven; 20 cases kerosene, 3 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 9 packages, J. Keep; 4 bales paper, Liverpool Paper Co.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton: 3 cases geneva, 3 cases brandy, 3 cases gin, 3 cases whisky, 28 bags sugar, 10 bags rice, 13 packages tea, 11 packages beer, 63 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 5 cases champagne, 94 packages tea, 2 barrels coffee, 10 cases wine, 122 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 1 package cigars, 3 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 50 cases geneva, 100 cases beer, C. F. Edwards; 7 packages tea, 1 package tobacco, 10 bags flour, 20 bags salt, 20 bags flour, 10 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 250 cases geneva, Parbury, Brothers; 120 bags rice, I. E. Ives; 1 case opium, 15 packages, Chen Ateak; 1 package tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 20 packages beer, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 20 packages, A. S. N. Company; 2 chests tea, 5 bags sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 20 barrels resin, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.; 50 cases beer, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 20 packages tea, 1 package, D. Mitchell and Co.; 100 cases beer, Young and Lark; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 200 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 15 bags flour, 3 packages, R. G. Massie; 37 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, H. Hall; 16 cases fruit, L. Hay; 2 rolls leather, Butler, Brothers; 217 bags maize, 76 bags bran, 22 cases fruit, 12 cases kerosene, 7 packages, R. Vescys; 2 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 package, O. B. Ebsworth; 22 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 84 bags maize, J. Healey; 3 kegs butter, T. M'Caffery; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, W. Nesbitt; 12 packages, Sun Kum On; 5 cases, Jacobs and Co; 1 case, S Thompson and Co.; 40 bags flour, Breillat and Co.; 51 bags maize, 29 bags coal, 1 cart, 2 packages, C. B. Bond; 17 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 6 packages, C. Maloney; 1 case saddlery, G. Bolus and Son; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 1 hogshead claret, 10 cases geneva, 10 quarter-casks brandy, 20 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 228 packages tea, 59 bags sugar, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 8 packages tea, 30 bags flour, 9 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 40 packages tea, 8 packages tobacco, 6 bales hops, 68 packages dried fruits, 20 bags rice, 100 boxes candles, 104 packages, S. De Lissa; 4 packages tea, 1 ton and 11 bags salt, 20 bags flour, 19 packages, Towns and Co.; 9 hogsheads beer, 28 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, R. T. Ford and Co.; 129 packages tea, 93 cases kerosene, 13 ovens, 14 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 25 cases brandy, 6 cases drapery, 10 cases kerosene, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 100 cases brandy, J. Powell; 16 packages tea, 35 packages dried fruits, 4 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 50 boxes tea, A. Tange and Co; 8 bags sugar, W. Church; 18 hogsheads beer, S. Berens; 4 packages tea, 25 bags flour, 13 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 5 cases matches, D. Murray; 20 cases sauce, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 packages, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, De Groen; 34 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 40 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 cases cheese, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 packages, Blow and Walsh; 4 packages leather, W. E. Davey; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 6 cases, Parbury, Brothers; 1 package, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 7 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, H. Woolnough and Co.; 1 case, J. Sherwin; 26 cases fruit, J. Pope; 41 cases fruit, 1 package, J. Brown; 10 cases fruit, T. Machin; 10 cases fruit, G. W. Andrews; 23 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 3 horses, Kent; 4 kegs butter, W. Herlett; 1 package, C. Maloney; 1 package, J. B. North; 13 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 13 bales hay, 18 cases fruit, 4 kegs butter, 1 case, F. Gibbons; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases, R. Gray; 19 kegs butter, 7 packages bacon, 4 cases cheese, Jones and Flanagan; 3 cases, Gordon and Flood; 19 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 300 bags potatoes, S. Priestly.

Additional per Alice Cameron, for Auckland: 109 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 11 cases chairs, Hoffnung and Co.; 5 packages, Berens, Levi, and Co.

Wave of Life, for Bowen and Cleveland Bay: 15 packages tea, 1 hogshead molasses, 14 casks salt, 30 bags rice, 20 bags corn meal, 100 bags flour, 83 packages, R. Towns and Co; 44 bags sugar, 20 bags rice, 80 bags flour, 93 bags salt, 12 boxes soap, 4 cases acids, 20 boxes candles, 20 cases kerosene, 20 bags maize, 33 packages brandy, 35 packages wine, 6 packages rum, 12 cases whisky, 4 packages tobacco, 10 cases gin, 40 cases geneva, 2 cases coffee, 40 packages tea, 111 packages, J. Frazer and Co; 30 cases kerosene, Lassetter and Co.; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 24 bags bran, 4 bags bacon, 60 bags flour, H. Clarke; 1 package, S. Owen and Co.; 100 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 4 cases acid, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case saddlery, Alderson and Sons; 1200 palings, Grant and Curtiss; 10 bags rice, 5 cases kerosene, 6 packages, R. Elliott; 2 packages, C. Webster.

Minnie Graham, for Mauritius: 359 tons coal, M'Donald, Smith and Co.

Commissary, for London: 162 cakes copper, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 9892 pieces copper, Peak Downs Copper Mining Company; 186 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 48 casks hide-cuttings, 52 casks tallow, 19 bales skins, 498 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 51 casks tallow, J. York and Co.; 85 casks tallow, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 77 casks tallow, 9 cases hams, Captain Wood; 64 casks tallow, 79 bales skins, 21 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 88 casks sperm oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co; 2 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 7 cases colonial wine, J. K. Clark; 76 bales wool, Mercantile Bank; 58 bales wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 179 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 19 bales wool, D. Nichol; 152 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 23 bales wool, Greville and Co.; 34 bales wool, Talbot and Son; 5 bales wool, A. S. Webster; 20 bales wool, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 33 bales wool, A. M. L. and F. Company; 6 bales wool, Towns and Co; 63 bales wool, Australian Agricultural Co.; 32 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 91 bales wool, T. Holt; 332 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 13 bales wool, A. and W. Busby; 32 bales wool, J. Gillespie; 40 bales wool, Lethbridge, Brothers; 411 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co. Recapitulation: 2130 bales wool, 48 hide cuttings, 186 hogsheads treacle, 9 cases hams, 88 casks sperm, 7 cases colonial wine, 10,054 pieces copper, 319 casks tallow, 98 bales skins.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Minnie Graham, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR LONDON.—By the Commissary, this day, at noon, if not under way; and by the Centurion, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Colonist, this day, at noon.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Black Swan (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, November 17: City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Paddle, for Auckland; Bernica, barque, 320 tons, Captain Coindet, for Petropaulovski, via Newcastle; Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Bristow, for Maryborough; Emma Jane, brig, 117 tons, Captain Stephens, for Dunedin; Derwent (s.), 351 tons, Captain Woods, for Melbourne; Confidence, ship, 794 tons, Captain Patterson, for London.

The barque Alice Cameron, for Auckland, was towed to sea on Tuesday night, clearing the Heads at 10 o'clock.

The Grafton (s.) left Grafton on Monday, at 5 p.m., and arrived in Sydney at 4.30 a.m. on Wednesday, having experienced moderate N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of—76 bags maize, 14 bales wool, 13 bags bones, 7 bags onions, 9 cases eggs, 213 hides, 5 coops fowls, 2 bags bacon, 40 casks tallow, 6 casks tongues, 47 cases meat, and sundries. The schooner Jessy Kelly was lying in the Clarence River.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) is still on the slip, but the hydraulic pressure brought to bear has been so far successful that up to yesterday evening's tide she has been moved down about twelve feet, and as the operations will be renewed to-day, there is every probability of her being floated on this morning's tide.

The Lady Denison, from Wanganui, has made her usual passage of 10 days, and reports light variable winds throughout. This smart brig looks in as fine order as when first launched, not a sign of weakness or decay being perceptible.

The ship Commissary cleared at the Customs and hauled into the stream yesterday afternoon, en route for London. Her cargo consists of 2130 bales wool, 319 casks tallow, 10,054 pieces copper, 186 hogsheads treacle, and sundries.

The Black Swan (s.), from Maryborough, will leave the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, this afternoon, for Maryborough.

The steamship Luna having lately been purchased by Mr. Harris specially for the passenger trade between Auckland and the Thames, very extensive alterations are about being effected, for the purpose of rendering her in every way adapted to this peculiar trade, and we understand that she will be intrinsically a passenger boat. With this object in view, she has been supplied with a pair of new boilers, manufactured at the Waterview Bay Company's Works under the supervision of Mr. Dalgleish, the Government Inspecting Engineer, which will be found capable of driving the ship fifteen knots. It is expected that she will be completed for sea by the end of the year, by which time the saloon and deck-house accommodation will have been finished.

The French barque Bernica made another clearance at the Customs yesterday, changing her port of destination from Petropaulovski, via Newcastle, to New Caledonia, via Wollongong.

The ship Confidence, lately arrived from New York, entered out for London yesterday.

The New England, built for the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company, has been floated upon her natural element, and sailed for Melbourne on the 4th September. The launch took place on Monday, the 23rd of August, from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Thomas Wingate and Company, at Whiteinch, Glasgow—the builders of the Helen Macgregor, and several other Australian steamships. The launch took place with steam up, the ceremony of naming being gracefully performed by Miss Henry, of Elmbank-place. The New England immediately proceeded down the river on a trial trip, which was of a most satisfactory character, the speed realised being fully 11 knots, under the somewhat disadvantageous circumstances of being the first time of working the engines, and the vessel being light and out of trim. Her steaming capacity appeared very good, and her consumption of fuel very moderate. Great care appears to have been devoted to the economical working of the vessel, both in the matter of fuel and general appliances. The satisfactory manner in which the engines worked for the first time speaks volumes for the able manner in which Messrs. Wingate and Co. have carried out their contract; indeed, the vessel throughout in her construction and outfit bears witness that full justice has been done to her owners by the builders. The New England is an iron vessel, classed A1 at Lloyds; her length on water line is 176 feet; beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; and her tonnage 420 B M. Her engines are direct acting condensing, of 70 h p. nominal. She has a full poop, top-gallant forecastle, and deck-house, fitted up for the accommodation of captain, officers, passengers, and crew. Her cabin and saloon accommodation is elegant without being extravagantly expensive, and every convenience afforded for the comfort of passengers. There is state-room accommodation for fourteen gentlemen, also bunker top and sofa in saloon, adapted for sleeping on, if required, by a greater number. The ladies' cabin is neatly fitted up for six ladies, while the state rooms being large, commodious, and well ventilated, can be used, if required, by families, thus affording ample accommodation for passengers—indeed, far in excess of the average. Should her passenger accommodation fill on every trip, there will be no ground of complaint on that score. The captain's room, steward's pantry, &c., are also in the poop. The officers' quarters are in the deck-house, amidships, together with the galley, lamp-room, water-closets, &c. The steerage, which is forward, is fitted up for thirty males and twelve females—the females' cabin being a separate apartment—steward's pantry, &c. The appliances for loading and discharging cargo, in an efficient and expeditious manner, appear to be of a very satisfactory character. There are two steam frictional winches, with a capacity for lifting very heavy weights; these winches are supplied with steam either from the main boiler or a donkey boiler placed below deck. Her deck space is ample, and she will be able to carry a considerable quantity of the usual deck cargo, together with large space for carrying stock.—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, November 12.

LATE FIRE ON BOARD PLATYPUS.—A meeting of consignees who had goods destroyed by fire on board the Platypus (s.), was held at Kempsey on Monday last, at 4 p.m. It was resolved to apply again to the C. and R. R. S. N. Company for indemnification of the loss, previous to taking legal proceedings. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the inquest on the fire had been conducted, and it was decided to ask for another inquiry. The principal business people of the district were present, and expressed a pretty general determination to withdraw their support, until their claims had been satisfied. From the feeling manifested, we think it would be far more politic of the company to reimburse the losers at once, than render it necessary for them to engage in litigation.—*Macleay Herald.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

November 16.—Clara Sayers, barque, 293, Bremmer, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

November 16.—Australasian Packet, barque, Ledwell, for Hobart Town, with 230 tons coal, 2 tons bonedust.
November 15—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

October 28.—Resolute, from Sydney.
October 29.—Bellinger, from Sydney.
October 30.—Douglass, from Geelong.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.—Catherine, from Newcastle; Tasmania, from Launceston.

November 15.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Dispatch (s.), from Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

November 11.—Armistice, Sea Nymph, Lady Emma, Sydney Griffiths, Clara Sayers, Ocean Bride, Ottawa, for Newcastle; Star of Peace, for London; Energy, for Batavia; Sarah Ann, for the Richmond.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

November 10.—Bellona, for London; Alexandra (s.), for King George's Sound.

TAHITI.

PORT OF PAPIETI.—Arrivals: Ships of war, 1. the screw steam frigate, Duchay a Captain Franquet, from Auckland, N. Z., on 21st August. 2. The screw steam frigate Astree, (carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Cloue, from San Francisco, Captain Peyron, on the 28th of August; crew 432 men. 3. The screw steam frigate Lamothe Piquet, under the command of Lieutenant Marq St. Hilaire, arrived from Honolulu, on the 6th of September. The Astree brought news from Paris (by the Continental and transatlantic telegraph) up to the 7th of August, only 21 days previous. The merchant ships at Papieti on the morning of the 7th of September were the Pey Berland, the Lizzie and Rosa. The Trinandra sailed for Ralataia and San Francisco on the 21st of August last. On the 13th of that month, the Tawera left for Sydney; and on the 7th of September the Pey Berland left for Tome. The Euryal, transport, left for San Francisco on the 12th of August, carrying the mail for Europe.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 17.

2 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton
21 packages merchandise, Berens, Levi, and Seligman
1 case books, Bank New South Wales
10 hogsheads oil, 2 cases fancy work, O. B. Ebsworth
11 packages steel, 12 packages ironmongery, &c., Waterview Bay Dry Dock Co.
1 case wool work, J. Burton
10 cases peel, G. Griffiths
458,799 feet timber, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
1 case books, 4 statuettes, J. L. Sheriff
6 cases confectionery, W. Ross
8 cases haberdashery, Reading, Son, and Steffanoni
20 quarter-casks wine, R. T. Ford and Co.
3 pianos, Elvy and Co.
15 casks cocoanut oil, 35 cases provisions, H. P. Palser
2 cases books, R. Blair
30 kegs nails, 1 cask hardware, W. Capper
830 bags salt, 52 lbs. tea, Cowlishaw, Brothers
4135 bags sugar, A. S. Webster
9458 pieces timber, E. F. Way
1 horse, B. Thomson
1 case silver cups, T. Jones
3 cases drapery, J. B. Howell
13 packages merchandise, Gordon and Gatch
60 bags salt, 5 packages merchandise, 1 case wine, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd
1 truss cloth, B. Braun
1 box jewellery, Hoffnung and Co.
895 bags sugar, M. Moss and Co.
13 cases drapery, Young and Lark
1 case plate, 1 plough, H. Moore
1 case sewing-machines, J. Philips
11 cases drapery, 3 cases musical instruments, C. J. Muller and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS

November 16.—Heron, from Newcastle; Hero (s.), from Sydney; Rangitoto (s.), from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

November 16.—Springbok, for Newcastle.
November 17.—Clan Ronald, for London.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

November 16.—Maggie Logan, Sarah and Mary, from the Tweed; Annie Grey, from London.

DEPARTURE.

November 16.—Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

November 16.—James Paterson (s.), from Sydney.

MARYBOROUGH.

ARRIVAL.

November 17.—Diamantina (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Nov. 17.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	N.E.	Light, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of
Humidity, 0 to 100.
Cloudy sky, 0 to 10.
Ozone, 0 to 10.
Electricity, 0 to 90.

NOVEMBER 16TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30 082	69 5	65	N.	0 2	7	0	0·00	3·0
P.M. 3	29·970	70·7	69	N.E.	1·3	16	0		
" 9	·994	66·0	86	N.N.E.	0·5	10	0		1·5
Mean ...	30·015	68·7	73·3		0·7	11	0·0		2·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·209.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade
Maximum............ 75·2
Minimum .... 61·0
Sun—maximum .... 115·0
Grass—minimum............ 57·8

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., —

Total rainfall from January 1st to November 17th, 42·56 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years—49·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
NOVEMBER 17TH, 1869.—CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ...	155	29·914	74·7	69	E.	0·2	0	75 2	63 4	0·00
NEWCASTLE.	109	29 813	77·2	83	N.W.	1·6	1	77·5	59·3	0·00
KIANDRA ...	4640	25·426	70 0	40	N.N.W.	16·0	2	76·0	43 2	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·420	90·5	22	N.W.	16·0	7	100·5	74·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER 18TH, 1869.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	4.48	6.42	New Moon	4th
MOON	6.48 p.m.	4.8 a.m.	First quarter	11th
MERCURY ...	4.15 a.m.	5.26 p.m.	Full Moon	19th
VENUS	7.47 a.m.	10.15 p.m.	Last quarter	27th
MARS	6.28 a.m.	8.47 p.m.		
JUPITER	5.42 p.m.	4.22 a.m.	Moon's age, 14.1 days.	
SATURN	6.15 a.m.	8.16 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 7h. 25m.; p.m. 7h. 44m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 17.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Townsville ..	NNE. Fine			
Inkermann ..	SE. Fine			
Woody Island	ESE. Fine			
Bowen ..	SE. Fine			
Clermont ..	ESE. Fine			
Waverley ..	SE. Fine			
Nebo ..	NNW. Fine			
Rockhampton.	SE. Cloudy			
Hawkwood ..	NE. Fine			
Maryborough ..	SE. Fine			
Gayndah ..	NE. Fine			
Brisbane ..	SW. Fine	30 160		
Toowoomba ...	NE. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Grafton ..	E. Fine			Calm. Fine
Glen Innes ..	Calm Fine			N. Fine
Inverell ..	SW. Fine			NW. Fine
Pt. Macquarie	NE. Fine			NW. Fine
Armidale ..	NE Fine	27 108	72·	Calm. Fine
Tamworth ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gunnedah ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Murrurundi ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine, hot
Singleton ..	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Maitland ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens.	NE. Fine, rough			NE. Very hot
Newcastle ..	NE. Fine	29·118	72 5	NE. Hot
Windsor ..	E. Fine			NW. Very hot
Sydney ..	E. Fine			E. Fine
South Head ..	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Wollongong ..	N. Fine			NE. Fine
Kiama ..	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine, hot
Goulburn ..	Calm. Fine			NZ. Fine
Braidwood ..	Calm. Hot			NW. Like storm
Araluen ..	SW. Hot			NW. Very hot
Moruya ..	NW. Fine			NW. Hot
Queanbeyan ..	NE. Fine			NW. Hot
Bombala ..	NE. Fine			NE. Dull, sultry
Cooma ..	NW. Fine			NW. Very hot
Eden ..	NE. Fine			NE. Very hot
Yass ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra ..	NNW. Fine	25 510	67·	NW. Fine
Albury ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Mt. Victoria ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Bathurst ..	Calm. Fine	27 902	70·	Calm. Fine
Mudgee ..	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis ..	SE., strong. Fine			Calm. Fine
Merriwa ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Cloudy, hot
Wellington ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Dubbo ..	Calm Fine			Calm. Fine hot
Orange ..	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Forbes ..	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			NW. Very hot
Urana ..	NW. Very fine			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin ..	NW. Fine	29·538	81·	N. Fine
Hay ..	NE. Fine			NW. Fine
Moulamein ..	NW. Hot			NW. Fine
Balranald ..	NNW. Fine			NNW. Fine
Euston ..	NNW. Hot			NNW. Fine
Wentworth ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne ..	N. Dull	29 655	81 4	
Queenscliff ..	N. Cloudy	29 72	78·	
Cape Schank ..	N. Cloudy	29 60	68·	
Cape Otway ..	NW. Hazy	29 628	69·	
Portland ..	WSW. Overcast	29 784	69	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay ..	S. Dull	29 747	62·	
Adelaide ..	SW. Sultry	29·656	72 2	
M'Donnell Bay	W. by N. Dull			

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

THE first addresses issued by candidates have given no sign of public opinion. There are not likely to be many professions of economy, or retrenchment, or of any of those savings by which the weight of taxation may be diminished. The flag reared is "our township." The interests sought are those of the village. Calculations have been made which show how little regard is paid to general interests. What will the Parliament give to the electorate? Who will be able to obtain most for his vote? Such are the questions supposed to be far more interesting to the electors generally than any other points not ecclesiastical. One gentleman has stated that we are to take the population of his electorate—that we are to divide the general population by the number, and adopt a similar process with the revenue—and so, by rule of three, determine what amount of money each is entitled to claim. There is no provision for the Capital in which all the offices of Government exist, where the expenses of administration are incurred, not only for the welfare of the people who live there, but for the advantage of the entire colony. There is no one, however remote, but derives a benefit from the existence of a city, a port, a great centre of law and commerce—a place which the whole people occasionally visit—the great artery through which all ideas circulate, and where all general improvements are originated and sustained.

We have long maintained that it was necessary to give a higher proportion of votes to the people of the country than to the inhabitants of the city, because from various causes the practical power is greater for effective representation than in the country. But we do not expect that this power, so given, should be used to deprive the capital of its legitimate authority and influence, and to throw upon it the cost of administration in which the whole country is interested. No doubt, where waterworks are concerned, there is a local advantage conferred which is not participated in by the country; but we never heard the proposition that the water should be paid for out of the general revenue or otherwise than by loan, and through the rates. A similar power may be obtained upon reasonable prospects of repayment for any important place in the colony. It is not to be supposed, however, that the general revenue will guarantee a debt unless there be some probability of power to repay, and, what perhaps is equally important, a disposition to do so.

It is not to an electoral system which gives more votes to the country than to the city that we object, but to the notion of devoting a Central Government to local interests beyond those of the most imperative nature and for a time only. The task of Government should be to reduce and ultimately to extinguish all operations of this nature, so as to devote taxation to its legitimate purpose—the administration of law and the protection of society. It is entirely an abnormal state of things that public works should be conducted by Government, and include every kind of convenience which the soul of a country member could desire. In proportion as the colony extends this system becomes more onerous as well as more extravagant. Public works in a colony of narrow limits have little more than a municipal character. Everything is seen and exposed. But when these improvements are to be made in townships spreading over hundreds of miles—when they are to be carried out by agencies having a parliamentary origin—there is a confusion between the functions of the Legislature and the Executive.

When people obtain advantages for their constituencies in proportion as they are in favour of the Ministers, and when they have the power, as in many gross cases they have had, by every kind of deception and fraud—to obtain an expenditure of the public money, it becomes a serious affair. The colony must make up its mind either to be pillaged right and left, and for every constituency to get what share it can in the scramble, or to abolish this log-rolling altogether. It is impossible to have stronger evidence of the necessity of this change than in these addresses. We shall watch them with great care. Those who offer themselves as candidates upon public principles, and who disdain a system so perverted, will have but little chance in many places of obtaining a seat; and the assembling of Parliament will be, after the struggle for place is over, a scramble equally expensive and equally unscrupulous for a division of the revenue.

Such a system, of course, prepares the way for embarrassment in the Treasury, and for dangerous methods of supply. The amount of taxation would be amply sufficient for all our wants, but for these calls upon the Government. The TREASURER naturally desires to keep down the expense. The individual member pretends to have a similar purpose, but his "particular vanity" is irresistible. Thus one and another accumulating these demands render the most upright financier hopeless, and compel him either to resign his post or to desert his principles.

Let it be recollected that all these gentlemen who are promising large things to their constituents, and who are making this the platform upon which they claim the popular suffrage, are beforehand committing themselves to a policy which, if followed, will be attended with confusion and disaster. How necessary is reform will be shown by a mere perusal of the items comprehended in our Estimates. There are some, no doubt, which cannot be dispensed with. We cannot permit the aged to die of want, or madmen to roam about the streets, or diseased persons to carry pestilence wherever they go. These are expenses imposed upon all who live in society, but the limits of the public intervention should be narrowly restrained; or, otherwise, half the people will be in process of impoverishment in order to meet the pauperism of their neighbours.

We do not so much blame the gentlemen who address language to their constituents which they best comprehend, as we lament the indisputable fact. We hear the first preparations for those clamorous demands which put an end to all hope of economy and retrenchment, and will finally cause an embarrassment which will trouble the fiscal policy of the colony. There are, indeed, persons who look upon this result as useful, because it will give authority to their particular systems; but we, who regard the freedom of commerce as a vital question, see not without dismay, addresses which appeal to the spirit of localism, and are supposed to find favour with the constituencies.

SOME months since it came within our province to comment upon the means taken by the Government to obtain reliable information respecting the effect of inoculation as a defensive treatment against pleuro-pneumonia. From a few of the returns that had come to hand at that date we were enabled to venture some predictions as to the results of the inquiry, the justice of which we find to be quite confirmed by Mr. BRUCE's official report, founded upon the whole of these papers now published. We then expressed our sense of the importance of the object of inquiry, and our estimate of the value of the mode of making it; and we now have further to observe that the design of the Government has to a certain extent been frustrated by the very people whose interests were concerned in its execution.

First, for a word concerning the malady to be dealt with. Pleuro-pneumonia, which is sometimes spoken of as the lung disease, has been known in some parts of Italy for centuries. The cattle of Italy are said to have suffered from it from time immemorial, the veterinary surgeons of that country knowing it as *Polmonea dei Borini*. At various times it has ravaged entire districts and swept off the stock as grass is swept down by the keen-edged scythe. And frequently it has been mistaken for other malignant murrains, and other murrains have been mistaken for it. It seems to have made its appearance in England in 1745, having been imported with foreign cattle. That attack was unchecked, and died out after doing immense mischief. Thirteen years later it again appeared, and was stamped out. It was not until 1841 that it made what is supposed to be its third visit, when it made fearful havoc before being checked. The disease was carried from England to America, and also, it is considered, to South Africa, where it has existed for the past twenty years. A cow imported from England brought the malady to this colony by way of Melbourne; and here it has carried off the cattle by thousands, and brought ruin to a great many persons.

Although spontaneously generated at some time by certain favourable conditions, it does not now appear to arise from any particular conditions, although it is developed by them from latent or dormant states. It is like the writing in limejuice, which is only rendered apparent when heated. The germ once created passes through certain stages of existence until it fructifies, and so reproduces itself. This is the story of all infectious diseases which once had a beginning—probably a single brace of parents from which the present spores are descended, as in small-pox. Never at any time does it entirely cease to exist, for when not present in one country it is in another; and, if the seed were to die out, the probability is that the malady would be categoried amongst things extinct. It is this character which has caused pleuro-pneumonia to be so dreaded, there appearing to be no protection against the devouring element, save for those who had been scathed and nearly consumed by it. The course of this disease is generally, both in the individual animal and in the herd, insidious and lingering. An animal may be attacked and show very few symptoms for months; and in a herd it does not make a quick and clear sweep and quit the cattle, but it seems occasionally to die away, and then, on the first change in the weather, it breaks out again with perhaps greater virulence than ever, till it has in many instances, when unchecked, carried off 50 per cent. of the cattle attacked; and even this high per-centage of deaths has been increased by the exposure of the infected herd to any of the more trying secondary causes. From the most reliable accounts of the losses sustained by cattle-owners throughout the colony during the last outbreak of the disease, it would appear that they cannot be computed at less than 25 per cent. of the whole stock.

In such circumstances as these it would be thought that the protective remedy of inoculation, which has been proved to be of undeniable advantage in imparting a much milder form to the disease, and bringing it about simultaneously throughout the herd, wherever the owner of the same considers the season favourable, would be generally used. But this is far from being the case. A prejudice exists against inoculation, similar to that which met Dr. JENNER and his vaccine remedy; and for no special reason, save that it is new, do those frequently refuse to employ it who would be most likely to profit most by its introduction. If it be established that pleuro-pneumonia can be conveyed to an animal by inoculation, then the efficacy of the operation is also established; for although we are not entitled to argue that its effects would be exactly the same as those of vaccination or inoculation for small pox in the human subject, or of inoculation for small-pox in sheep, we know that an infectious or contagious disease seldom occurs a second time in the same subject within a given period at least, and that therefore cattle inoculated for pleuro-pneumonia would to the same extent be protected from that disease.

Notwithstanding the nature of the subjective evidence in favour of inoculation, it was felt by those who were responsible for action in this matter, that something more conclusive to the public mind was required to justify the introduction of a law making inoculation compulsory. It was therefore determined to make an inquiry amongst the owners of cattle for the purpose of getting them to state specifically their experience of inoculation; and, in order to obtain materials for comparison, papers were forwarded to those who had not, as well as to those who had inoculated. From the replies of the former—particularly from the answers to the questions—"When did the disease first appear in the herd, and when did it finally disappear?"—it would be discovered whether the attack had not lasted much longer than it would have done had inoculation been practised.

Accordingly twelve hundred copies of a circular stating the object of the inquiry, accompanied with a series of questions, were last April distributed amongst owners possessed of more than two hundred head of cattle. To these circulars, Mr. BRUCE informs us, that 501 replies have been received, of which 279 are from owners who inoculated their herds, and 222 from those who have not done so. In the case of the former, the greater part of these replies convey the required information, but in many of the latter they are both meagre and incomplete. This shows a state of indifference to the objects of the inquiry which could scarcely have been expected from the class of persons to whom the questions were put. They knew it to be in the service of science, to ascertain the true state of the case as far as the practice of inoculation went, and they should have considered it a part of their duty to furnish the information requested. The Government was doing its duty in seeking it—the cattle owners applied to were shirking their duty in declining it. We are sorry to make so strong an utterance, but, in a matter of such moment to the country, it is desirable for the truth to be said.

On breaking down the returns for the sake of systematising the results, Mr. BRUCE obtains pretty much the same conclusions as were obtained by ourselves from an inspection of a few of the returns, as already stated. The prevailing voice is in favour of inoculation. Of owners who inoculated their herds there are twenty-five neither for nor against inoculation. Of the returns by owners who did not inoculate there are seventy-five neither for nor against inoculation, 102 in favour of it, and forty-five against it. Taking the whole of the returns, there are about 5½ for, to 1 against inoculation. One very significant fact is pointed out by the writer of the report. It is, that while the returns of the owners who inoculated show on one hand that the disease, according to the size of the herd, and the extent of the infection when inoculated, disappeared in the course of a few weeks, or at most of a few months, after the cattle were inoculated, those by the owners who did not inoculate show that, in many cases, the disease existed in their herds from two to six years. So far as the returns afford an idea of the inclination of the persons making the returns to submit to compulsory legislation, it will be seen by those who consult the report in question that six are for legislation, and four against it.

EAST SYDNEY.—A requisition is in course of signature inviting Mr. Charles Cowper, Mr. George King, Mr. J. E. Salomons, and Mr. J. H. Neale, to come forward to represent this important metropolitan district in the House of Assembly. We regret to learn that Mr. George King has refused to stand.

WANGANUI.—We have received files of papers to the 6th instant, but they contain no news of importance.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Two Courts sat yesterday at Darlinghurst, presided over by their Honors Mr. Justice Cheeke and Mr. Justice Hargrave. On the motion of Sir James Martin, before his Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke, Mr. David Buchanan, of the Middle Temple, and formerly Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, was admitted to the roll of barristers of this colony. His Honor was occupied all day in hearing the indictment against Mason for the Brougham-place murder. Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuted, and Dr. Belinfante was for the defence; a verdict of manslaughter was returned, and prisoner remanded for sentence. In the second Court, presided over by his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, Jeremiah Griffiths was found guilty of an unnatural offence on board the ship Lady Alicia, and sentenced to two years' hard labour in gaol. The case against Patterson for procuring miscarriage was proceeded with, but not concluded. Mr. Innes conducted the prosecution; Mr. Dalley for the defence. The case of Denis Mackinlay and others for conspiring to defraud, unavoidably put over from yesterday, is fixed for hearing to-day.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB.—In accordance with the request of several of the members a meeting of the Volunteer Rifle Club was held on Monday evening last, after parade. The purpose of the conveners was to take into consideration the use of the new barrel rifle at future prize meetings of the club. Between forty and fifty members were present. Captain Wells, of No. 1 Company, was moved into the chair. Captain G. Phillips, honorary secretary, stated that having received a requisition signed by fourteen members of the club, he had, in accordance with rule 5, convened the present meeting by advertisement. He said that the subject it devolved upon them to consider was, whether the new barrel, recently issued, should be made use of at future prize meetings of the club. Captain Richards then moved a resolution, virtually rescinding that passed at the committee meeting held on the 18th of the present month. Captain Phillips, before the resolution had been put to the meeting pointed out that if such a motion were carried it would leave the committee no option but to resign their positions, because it would be a direct vote of want of confidence in their acting, and would virtually amount to a censure. By rule 6 it was provided "That the committee shall have sole management and supervision of all the affairs and concerns of the club, and may and shall do all such acts and deeds as shall appear to it as necessary or essential to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the club." In accordance with the power so vested in them, a resolution had been proposed by Ensign Cooper, and seconded by Lieutenant Compton,—"That, at all future prize meetings of the club, rifles issued by the Volunteer authorities, of bona fide Government pattern, and bearing the Government viewer's mark, shall be allowed." A discussion then ensued, in which several member of the club took part. Finally, Captain Richards altered the resolution originally proposed by him and moved it as follows:—"That the decision of the committee, allowing the new barrel to be used at all future matches of the club, appeared to be antagonistic to by-law 2, inasmuch as—first, the barrel referred to has *not* been issued for service of the Government; secondly, that it is a Turner Enfield, and has to be altered to suit the stock of the Government Enfield, and that it is heavier, longer, and the sights of superior finish. In consideration, therefore, of these advantages, this meeting is of opinion 'that the Turner Enfield and all other rifles not the bona fide issue of the Government, for *drill*, be excluded from all matches of the club.' Further, that these resolutions be referred to the committee." Mr. Strong seconded the resolution. In doing so, he addressed the meeting at some length, pointing out to the members that the new barrels were greatly superior to the old ones; that they were of better finish, slightly longer and heavier, and possessed the advantage of having been manufactured at the well-known establishment of the Messrs. Turner. Two rifle barrels were produced by Lieutenant Field, one of them being of the old issue and the other of the new, the latter bearing Turner's name. After the barrels had been inspected by the members present, the resolution was put by the chairman, and carried by a large majority. Captain Phillips said that he would call a meeting of the committee at an early date, to consider the resolution now passed. The meeting then terminated.

THE FORTHCOMING RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.—A brigade order has been issued, to the effect that all country Volunteers who may enter for the rifle contests, next week, will be conveyed by railway free of charge. This concession, we have reason to believe, will induce a number of the country corps to attend the annual gathering of Volunteers for prize-shooting.

PICNIC AND PRACTICE OF THE INSURANCE FIRE BRIGADE.—The picnic and quarterly practice of the Insurance Fire and Salvage Brigades was held yesterday at the Botany Tea Gardens. The occasion was also taken advantage of to celebrate the return of Mr. T. J. Bown, for a long time superintendent of the Brigade, and who arrived on Sunday morning last in the Middlesex from England. The members assembled at the Insurance Brigade office, in Bathurst-street, about 9 o'clock in the morning. Having taken a couple of engines out of the station, one a steam and the other a manual, several members having got them in readiness seated themselves thereon, while others disposed themselves in a number of Messrs. Woods and Co.'s capacious railway 'buses, which had been chartered for the occasion. They then started, and proceeded along George-street to the Railway terminus, where they were joined by Captain Colley and other officers of the Windsor Volunteer Fire Brigade, who had just arrived by train. At this place they picked up Mr. T. J. Bown, and made the best of their way to Botany. They had no sooner arrived in the vicinity of Mr. Corrie's Botany Tea Gardens than the men at once set to work to test the capabilities of the engines they had brought to the grounds with them. In something less than a minute they had the brigade tilley engine in proper gear, and a copious stream of water proceeding from it. Having in a short space of time gone through the various preliminaries, steam was got up in the large "steamer," from which, in about thirteen minutes, a powerful jet of water was made to flow. After the usual practice drill had been gone through, and the men duly exercised, the whole apparatus was overhauled, cleansed, and got into order to cope with any emergency that might possibly arise. After business came pleasure, and a release was found in divers sports, which were joined in with characteristic vivacity. A cricket match was held between the fire and salvage companies, interspersed with members of the Windsor corps. Football, quoits, swings, &c., followed, and were kept up with spirit until the bell rang for dinner, which had been set out by M. Compagnoni, in his best style, in the dancing saloon. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Bown, the present superintendent of the Insurance Fire Brigade, and the vice-chair by Mr. John Peirce, foreman of the salvage brigade. On the right of the chairman was seated the guest of the day—Mr. T. J. Bown, their former superintendent, and on his left, superintendent Colley of the Windsor Brigade. After dinner had come to an end the usual number of loyal toasts were proposed and drunk with all the honours:—"The Queen" and "His Excellency the Governor," were followed by "Our Guest." Mr. T. J. Bown thanked them for the honour they had done him by so heartily responding to the toast. He had, as they well knew, been connected with the City Insurance Fire Brigade from the time of its establishment until he had occasion to leave them for the mother country. It gave him great pleasure to see so many well-known faces—faces of those with whom he had been long and favourably connected in the working of the brigade. During his late residence in England he had had many opportunities of observing the manner in which the fire companies in that country—and more especially in London—were conducted. Though they worked together in an efficient manner, though their apparatus was admirably suited for their various uses at conflagrations, still, from the opportunities he had of observing their working and that of the men, he was not long in observing that, for expedition in extinguishing a fire, they could not in any way cope with the firemen of Australia. He had always taken an interest—though, for a time, separated from them by a wide expanse of waters—in the working of their brigade, even when not officially connected therewith, and he believed they would find that that interest would always be continued. The health of "The Chairman" was next proposed, and carried with cheers. Mr. Charles Bown responded in a few appropriate words, and thanked them for the warmness they had evinced in the manner in which his health had been drunk. "The Windsor Brigade" and "Lady Belmore and the Ladies of the Colony" were succeeded by a few other toasts, all of which were well received. Sports were again resumed; and though the sun was at times felt to be somewhat uncomfortable, all were unanimous in saying that they had never spent a more agreeable day. All parties returned to the city about 7 o'clock in the evening; and a respectable requisition was set on foot to call upon Mr. T. J. Bown to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for Phillip Ward in the City Council.

DISCOVERY OF A QUARTZ REEF IN THE CLARENCE DISTRICT.—The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:—"Our correspondent, who may be relied upon, writing from Drake, under date of the 1st instant, remarks—a payable quartz reef has been discovered by Mr. James Honeyman, in this neighbourhood. It is situate about eight miles from here, one mile from Lunatic Gully, and a quarter of a mile from Kangaroo Creek. Commissioner Addison has allotted to Honeyman for his prospecting claim, for six men, 360 feet along the line. A party of twelve men went out, our informant being one of the number; they found on arrival at the reef, that the lead was situated at the junction of the granite with the slate formation—it runs north and south, with a dip to the westward of one foot in six. There was a bag of specimens in the hut, and all hands selected what they liked. Some of these specimens are very rich, but they were selected during sinking, and all that were observed to have gold discernible, thrown out. Many amused themselves during the day, breaking up the quartz, and some were successful in finding some good specimens, whilst others broke up and examined closely for an hour or so, and did not see the colour of gold; on the whole, the prospector thinks the reef would give a yield of from three to four ounces to the ton; others, who have seen only the good specimens, think it will yield at least five times that quantity. From the thickness of the reef, about nine inches from the surface, and at fourteen feet down, one foot, it would not pay working expenses, at less than three ounces to the ton. Thus gold from two feet of the surface, to the present depth, fourteen feet, in the specimens broken up by our informant and others, the gold is well through the stone, and likely to give a good yield. There were about fifteen claims marked out on Monday last, represented by about one hundred men, and a considerable number have been marked out since. On Friday last, Mr. George Ware called at our office, with a bag of specimens obtained from the heap of quartz, from a stone broken casually by himself, which were certainly very rich, being thickly impregnated with gold; and should the reef contain any very great quantity of quartz of a similar kind, it could not fail to give a very large yield of gold to every ton."

SUGAR-MAKING AT THE MANNING.—The *News* of Saturday says:—"Mr. Poole is moving on in the usual way, and has of late been turning out some very fair samples of sugar. Mr. Andrews is rather preparing for the campaign than actually engaged in it at present; but we believe he has made some sugar of which he has no reason to be ashamed. Mr. H. Richardson will make a commencement next Wednesday. The Jones's Island *projet* is rapidly assuming form, and from the tenor of letters recently received we have no reason to doubt that a Sydney company will put up a mill at Croki in time for next season's crushing. We still get letters about a floating-mill, but as nobody seems inclined to make himself prominent in the matter, probably the scheme will fall through. We regret this the more because we are convinced not only that a floating-mill is required by the owners of small plantations lying widely sundered, but because we believe such a mill would pay its shareholders better than any other speculation open to the public. So far as we have been able to learn, the present crop is all that could be desired, but the mill power of the district is altogether inadequate to its conversion into sugar. Under these circumstances we are not surprised to hear that the number of planters is lessening rather than increasing."

TRANSMISSION OF WOOL TO SYDNEY BY RAILWAY.—The *Goulburn Herald* says a large quantity of wool has been sent to Sydney from Goulburn by rail during the last few days. On Monday no less than 470 bales were thus dispatched. Very large quantities are also said to be on the way from the interior.

THE SALMON AND TENCH IN TASMANIA.—From the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 10th instant, we take the following relative to the acclimatisation of the salmon and the tench:—"We are glad to report that Mr. Morton Allport has received information from a resident at the Falls fully confirmatory of the reality of what some persons are even now slow to believe—that salmon are plentiful in the river, and that young salmon have been observed early in the morning, rising in great numbers, below the Falls. Mr. Allport, from the description given of the fish and their large size, has no doubt whatever that they are veritable grilse. A telegram was yesterday received by Mr. Morton Allport intimating that the tench were so numerous in the lagoon at the Nile, that the people were shooting them. These tench are the offspring of an importation by the Percy, Captain Wrankmore, for Captain Langdon, M.L.C., who placed them at the disposal of Mr. Allport. That gentleman deposited a portion in the lagoon about seven miles from Evandale, and as the Nile runs into the Esk, and Mr. Allport at the same time placed tench in several other of the Tasmanian waters, we may congratulate the colony on another addition to our colonial piscatorial family."

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—It is satisfactory to notice (observes the *Taranaki Herald* in its summary for Europe), that the stereotyped heading of "War in New Zealand" has disappeared from the columns of the New Zealand journals, and the more peaceful ones of "Our Gold-fields," or "Our Flax Mills," have taken its place. In this province, as well as in others, this change is most marked. Confidence is again being gradually restored, the settlers are busily engaged in putting in their crops, and the past, if not forgotten, is at least unthought of—the future engaging all their attention. This province is indeed blessed in its natural resources, which await only enterprise and capital to develop them. We have abundance of flax; and if we are inclined to cultivate the better varieties, the land in this province is most suitable for them. We have sand on our beach which shortly we shall be sending away in ingots of superior steel; and we have petroleum oozing out of the ground near the Sugar Loaves, which, although now lying dormant, will some day be a fortune to a company. The very topography of the country is in our favour; for by the numerous streams that flow through the mountains there is so much cheap power for driving any machinery that may be erected.

NEW Summer Drapery Goods, Clothing, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, and others, to their sale of the above, at their Sale Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's Sale, this day, of stock of an ironmonger—cutlery, fancy goods, &c.—at Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct attention to J. G. Cohen's extensive sale of earthenware, china and glassware, at the stores of Mason, Brothers, 182, Pitt-street. Terms most liberal. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GRENFELL.

WEDNESDAY.

GOLD has been struck three miles this side of Bombaldry; it runs 1 dwt. to the dish.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. M'Culloch supported the resolutions of Mr. Higinbotham. The debate has been again adjourned.

It appears that the seizure of Lackerstein's goods was made by Mr. Vale's orders, against the advice of the permanent head of the Customs.

M'Nevin, charged with scuttling the ketch Novelty, on which an insurance has been effected, has been acquitted.

A case of cholera reported at Geelong exhibits more favourable symptoms. The patient is a lumper, and is supposed to have contracted the disease from a Calcutta vessel.

The hay harvest in the Geelong district runs four tons to the acre on some farms.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report prime beef as worth 25s. per 100 lbs.; best woolled wethers, 10s. to 11s.; shorn wethers, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Messrs. Power, Rutherford, and Co. report having yarded 500 head of cattle, but prices did not advance much after the first sale, the trade being fully supplied from last week; 106 from Murrumbidgee, mixed sexes, averaged £8 3s.; 150 Tanga cattle averaged £7 3s. In sheep, prices have advanced 1s.; 2000 of Lord's, in wool, brought about 9s. 6d.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Tamar (s.), from Launceston; Planter and Glenshee, barques, from Newcastle; Leonidas, schooner, from Richmond River.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Baker's want of confidence motion yesterday was thrown out, more on the ground of its being premature, than of its being opposed to the opinion of the House. Government are being defeated on almost every item in the Estimates, in which the Opposition are making heavy reductions.

The Commissioner for Public Works has given notice for the introduction of a bill to guarantee 5½ per cent. to encourage the construction of a railway to Lacepede Bay and Port Macdonnell, via Narracoorte, Penola, and Mount Gambier.

The corn market is depressed; wheat is obtainable at 5s. 3d.

SAILED.—Aldinga (s.), for Melbourne.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

VERY few addresses have been issued, and candidates seem to be rather slow in taking the field. Several private meetings have been held, however, and the following arrangements have been made.

For East Sydney, Mr. Charles Cowper, Mr. Hart, Mr. Neale, and Mr. Robert Stewart, will be associated together on the Ministerial side. Mr. Robertson (the Premier), Mr. W. B. Dalley, and either Mr. Speer, Mr. John Woods (alderman), Mr. W. R. Campbell, or Mr. J. L. Montefiore, will stand for West Sydney in a bunch. Mr. Forster, the Minister for Lands, will offer his services to the electors of St. Leonards. Mr. Samuel (the Colonial Treasurer) will stand for Orange. Mr. Sutherland (Minister for Works) will return to his old constituency of Paddington. He will probably be opposed by Mr. Thomas Broughton. Mr. T. Garrett will offer himself to the electors of Shoalhaven for re-election, and will not, as has been stated, be opposed by Mr. Parkes. Mr. S. W. Gray, of the Tweed River, who some years ago represented Kiama in the Assembly, will again offer himself to that constituency. For Camden, the late member, Mr. Morrice, will come forward; and there are rumours afloat to the effect that Dr. Belinfante, the recently admitted barrister, will seek the second seat. Mr. W. G. O'Neil, late a police inspector, will put up for Queanbeyan. Mr. Butler, the barrister, will stand for Argyle. Mr. James Campbell, the late member for Morpeth, has offered himself for re-election.

THE LATE MR. FEEZ.—In yesterday's issue of this journal appeared the announcement of the death of Mr. John Frederick Adolf Feez, a well known merchant of this city, who died at Levuka, in the Fiji Islands, after a very short illness. Mr. Feez was a member of the firm of Rabone, Feez, and Co. He was born in Bavaria during the month of April 1826, and came to this colony in the year 1851. He first commenced business as the agent of the firm of Rabone, Brothers, but in 1854 entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Hamburger, and the firm traded under the name of Rabone, Feez, and Co. from that time up to the present day. A few weeks ago, Mr. Feez being in rather delicate health, and requiring a change of air and scene, made a trip to the Fijis, the firm having a rather important business connection with those islands. He travelled about among the islands a great deal, was often exposed to inclement weather, forced to live upon poor diet, and subjected to other inconveniences, which were too trying for a constitution which was never very strong. After journeying from island to island for some time, he returned to Levuka very weak and ill, was attacked with diarrhœa,—a very prevalent and dangerous disease in the Fijis,—and after a few days' illness expired. His last letter received in Sydney was dated the 21st October, and his death took place on the 26th of the same month. He was treated with great care and kindness during his illness, being lodged in the house of Mr. Thurston the acting British Consul at Levuka, and attended by the doctor of an American ship of war then in harbour. Mr. Feez was universally respected, and was a general favourite among all those who came in contact with him either in business or in social life. His death cast a gloom over the islands, even the natives who had frequently experienced his kindness, joining in the general sorrow at his untimely decease.

THE YASS BRIDGE.—The *Courier* of Tuesday exclaims:—Now that the wool is coming down in large quantities, the precarious condition of the bridge is apparent. When a heavy load crosses (and some loads run as high as forty-three bales, or nearly six tons and a half), the whole fabric shakes and trembles, and, in almost articulate manner, groans. The old joisting is very dilapidated; and, in fact, the question of crossing safely, unless the new bridge is soon completed, will before long become an excessively dubious one.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The *Southern Argus* states that a man named Edward Clout, a workman in the employ of Mr. Ferguson senior of Marulan, on Saturday afternoon, was sitting on a hollow log sharpening an axe when he suddenly felt something move inside his trousers. On rising to find the cause of the uneasiness, just imagine the man's surprise on seeing a brown snake about three feet in length quietly taking its departure through the bottom of the leg of his trousers. This frightened the man so much that he fainted, and having the axe in his right hand he must have fallen on to it with his left, for the palm of the hand was almost severed in two. The man lost a good deal of blood before medical assistance arrived, and it is very doubtful whether he will ever have the use of his hand again. Dr. Perry attended the sufferer and dressed his wound, which was greatly flyblown.

MR. THOMAS SCOTT.—The Ulmarra correspondent of the *Clarence Examiner* reports that the complimentary dinner to Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water, was given on Wednesday, 10th instant, in the large room of Matheson's Hotel, Ulmarra. The room was tastefully ornamented with flowers and festoons of evergreens; and was completely filled with visitors. Mr. Thomas Small presided; the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. G. Finlay. The Chairman in a eulogistic speech presented Mr. Scott with a purse of 100 sovereigns, and then read a suitable address, to which Mr. Scott replied. "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—With reference to the testimonial which your worthy and respected chairman has read and presented to me, the expression of my thanks for the honour thereby conferred upon me; the word inadequately conveys to you, gentlemen, the strong emotions of gratitude and of pleasure which now press heavily upon my feelings, by my being thus so highly honoured. Still more prized, infinitely more valued, are the spontaneous acts of my fellows, indicative of their approbation of my humble efforts to advance their material interests. Sovereigns cannot give to their subjects so elevated a distinction so unalloyed and mental a treasure. Upon the consummation of my long ardently devoted object, the growth of sugar in this colony, for which this district possesses all the essential elements, you are pleased to congratulate me:—hereon, I advisedly respond, that that event will open out to you and your children a certain and a permanent career of prosperity. For the purse with its liberal and handsome contents, accept gentlemen, my unfeigned thanks. The intrinsic value of the latter passes into the shade when contrasted with the language it conveys—namely, a generous and substantial recognition of my having acquitted myself of that duty which every man owes to his fellows, and of which no right-minded one, would ever fail to perform. Of the former, it will become a treasure as an heir-loom to my children, when he who now pens these lines may have passed from among you; to them, in after times, it will ever be a memento of their father's energies to develop an authenticated truth, for years gifted alone to himself, thereby benefiting others, and thereby securing a mental and an enduring reward. Pleasurable emotions crowds fast and rapidly upon my reflections, to one of which I will here give expression. I have the felicity in congratulating you, of being upon the eve of enjoying a long and uninterrupted enjoyment of material prosperity, arising from the cultivation of the sugar cane—an industry which never failed to gift the people engaged in it, with that universally desired possession. Thomas Scott.—Ulmarra, 3rd November."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE following are the places and dates of Nominations, and Polling Days, for the ensuing General Election. The writs are dated 16th November, 1869, and are all returnable on the 24th January, 1870:—

Electorate.		Place of Nomination.		Date of Nomination.	Polling Day.
				1869.	1869.
East Sydney (4)	..	Hyde Park	..	2 Dec.	3 Dec.
Newcastle (1)	..	Newcastle	..	2 Dec.	3 Dec.
Paddington (1)	..	Redfern	..	4 Dec.	6 Dec.
West Sydney (4)	..	Wynyard-sq.	..	7 Dec.	9 Dec.
Northumberland (1)	..	Newcastle	..	7 Dec.	9 Dec.
The Clarence (1)	..	Grafton	..	7 Dec.	14 Dec.
Braidwood (1)	..	Braidwood	..	8 Dec.	14 Dec.
Newtown (1)	..	Newtown	..	8 Dec.	10 Dec.
Wollombi (1)	..	Wollombi	..	9 Dec.	13 Dec.
The Murrumbidgee (1)		Wagga Wagga		9 Dec.	20 Dec.
Eden (1)	..	Eden	..	10 Dec.	14 Dec.
Shoalhaven (1)	..	Nowra	..	10 Dec.	14 Dec.
Illawarra (1)	..	Wollongong	..	10 Dec.	14 Dec.
Kiama (1)	..	Kiama	..	10 Dec.	14 Dec.
Camden (2)	..	Camden	..	10 Dec.	14 Dec.
The Nepean (1)	..	Penrith	..	10 Dec.	14 Dec.
The Bogan (1)	..	Dubbo	..	10 Dec.	22 Dec.
Liverpool Plains (1)	..	Tamworth	..	10 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Gwydir (1)	..	Wee Waa	..	10 Dec.	24 Dec.
The Hastings (1)	..	Port Macquarie		10 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Glebe (1)	..	Balmain	..	11 Dec.	13 Dec.
Goulburn (1)	..	Goulburn	..	13 Dec.	14 Dec.
The Paterson (1)	..	Paterson	..	13 Dec.	15 Dec.
The Hunter (1)	..	Branxton	..	13 Dec.	15 Dec.
West Macquarie (1)	..	Bathurst	..	13 Dec.	15 Dec.
The Upper Hunter (1)		Scone	..	13 Dec.	16 Dec.
Mudgee (1)	..	Mudgee	..	13 Dec.	16 Dec.
Argyle (1)	..	Goulburn	..	13 Dec.	17 Dec.
The Lower Hunter (1)		Maitland	..	14 Dec.	17 Dec.
East Maitland (1)	..	East Maitland	.	15 Dec.	16 Dec.
Narellan (1)	..	Campbelltown	.	15 Dec.	17 Dec.
Orange (1)	..	Orange	..	15 Dec.	17 Dec.
The Hawkesbury (2)		Windsor	..	15 Dec.	18 Dec.
St. Leonards (1)	..	St. Leonards	..	16 Dec.	20 Dec.
The Hume (1)	..	Albury	..	15 Dec.	23 Dec.
New England (1)	..	Armidale	..	15 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Murray (1)	..	Deniliquin	..	15 Dec.	29 Dec.
Morpeth (1)	..	Morpeth	..	16 Dec.	17 Dec.
Parramatta (2)	..	Parramatta	..	16 Dec.	17 Dec.
Tenterfield (1)	..	Tenterfield	..	16 Dec.	23 Dec.
West Maitland (1)	..	West Maitland		17 Dec.	20 Dec.
Carcoar (1)	..	Carcoar	..	17 Dec.	23 Dec.
East Macquarie (2)	..	Kelso	..	18 Dec.	21 Dec.
Hartley (1)	..	Bowenfells	..	18 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Tumut (1)	..	Tumut	..	20 Dec.	22 Dec.
Bathurst (1)	..	Bathurst	..	20 Dec.	22 Dec.
Canterbury (2)	..	Ashfield	..	20 Dec.	23 Dec.
Yass Plains (1)	..	Yass	..	20 Dec.	24 Dec.
The Lachlan (1)	..	Boorowa	..	20 Dec.	28 Dec.
Patrick's Plains (1)	..	Singleton	..	21 Dec.	23 Dec.
The Williams (1)	..	Dungog	..	21 Dec.	22 Dec.
Windsor (1)	..	Windsor	..	21 Dec.	22 Dec.
Queanbeyan (1)	..	Queanbeyan	..	21 Dec.	23 Dec.
Wellington (1)	..	Wellington	..	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Centrl. Cumberland (2)		Liverpool	..	24 Dec.	28 Dec.
					1870.
Monaro (1)	..	Cooma	..	27 Dec.	4 Jan.
Balranald (1)	..	Balranald	..	15 Dec.	5 Jan.
Gold-fields South (1)	..	Adelong	..	15 Dec.	10 Jan.
Gold-fields West (1)	..	Sofala	..	15 Dec.	10 Jan.
Gold-fields North (1)	..	Uralla	..	15 Dec.	10 Jan.

CANDIDATES.

Parramatta	Hugh Taylor
Hawkesbury	J. H. Napthali
Newtown	Stephen Brown
Morpeth	James Campbell
Shoalhaven	Thomas Garrett.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at half-past 10 o'clock, Milch Cows, &c.; at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Lambs, &c.; at 12, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

T. M. SLATTERY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Grocer's Shop, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11, Fat Wethers.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Cattle.

H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, Surry-street, Darlinghurst, at 11, Household Furniture, and Sundries; at 165, Clarence-street, at 2, Household Furniture and Effects.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Barque Euromedha.

J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, Books, Birds, &c., Bottled Ale.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Ladies' Belts, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.

T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Houses, and Cottages, Clarence-lane and Kent-street; House, 21, Norton-street, Surry Hills.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Clothing, Drapery, Leather, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.

T. W. CRAVEN.—On the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Hay.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at half-past 11, Cows, Calves, Pigs, Sheep, Lambs, &c.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 3, Clothing, Furniture, Jewellery, &c.

BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool and Sheepskins.

C. CARR.—At 119, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

T. DAWSON.—At his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Bullocks.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

J. DEVLIN, JUN.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Fat Lambs; at half-past 11 Horses.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool and Sheepskins.

MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

W. A. SMITH.—At Railway, Fat Lambs.

J. G. COHEN.—At the Stores of Mason, Brothers, 183, Pitt-street, at 11, Earthenware, Glass, and China.

SIR J. MARTIN AND THE TARIFF OF 1864.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your leading article of to-day you say:—"The particular measure, however, of Sir James Martin to impose differential duties on French wines was contrary to law. Sir James Martin knows that it was contrary to law." This is a mistake. The measure referred to did not include a proposal to impose differential duties. It did include a duty on champagne, but as most of the liquid sold under the name is made elsewhere than in France, and as champagne even of the French kind may be made in any wine-growing country, a duty on champagne cannot with truth be said to be a duty exclusively on a French product. I not only do not know as you state, that the proposed duty on champagne was contrary to law; but I know, and have always maintained that it was not contrary to law.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

17th November. JAMES MARTIN.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 15th instant. Present—the Mayor (Alderman St. Julian), and a full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following correspondence was then read:—1. From the Newtown Council, asking whether this Council will pay one-half the cost of maintaining two lights on the Enmore Road—one at the corner of Stanmore Road, and one at the corner of Juliet-street. This letter was considered with the first order of the day, when it was decided that the Council could not in the present state of its finances undertake the cost of such lamps. 2. To Mr. Cook, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and informing him that the fence on the Victoria Road will be at once removed to the proper alignment line. 3rd. From Mr. R. Pilgrim, respecting drain through his land. Mr Pilgrim's letter was referred to the Committee for Works. 4. From Mr. Leary, solicitor for the Borough, respecting case "Council ats. Harber." Alderman Payten brought up a report from the Finance Committee recommending payment of sundry accounts, and moved that the same be received. The motion was seconded by Alderman Halligan, and carried. This report was, at a later period of the evening, adopted. A call of the Council was then made, and all members found present. Moved by Alderman Payten, seconded by Alderman Halligan,—"That the adoption of the report from Committee of the Whole by this Council on the 18th October last, for the distribution of the road metal, be rescinded." Moved by Alderman Graham, seconded by Alderman Teeson, as an amendment,—"That this motion stand an order of the day for this day three months." After a great deal of discussion on the matter, the motion for the amendment was put and carried, on the following division:—Ayes: Aldermen Graham, Kingsbury, Moyes, Scott, and Teeson. Noes: Aldermen Halligan, Payten, and Thomas. Moved by Alderman Halligan, seconded by Alderman Thomas, and carried,—"That his Worship the Mayor be authorised to advance the sum of £20 for counsel's fees, in the case of 'Council ats. Harber.'" Several other matters of minor importance having been disposed of, the Council rose.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ONCE MORE.—George Francis Train is inexplicable as well as irrepressible. The editor of the *Weekly Colonist* (Victoria, Vancouver Island), in his issue of the 17th of July last, publishes the following telegram, received from that erratic traveller, and dated Olympia, W.T., July 12:—"Editor *Colonist*.—Overland to-morrow for New York, touching at England *en route*, to get naturalised. Republics ungrateful. Monarchies correct thing. Let every drop of American blood out of my veins. Settle at Victoria. Get supply of British blood ready for my return. Thanks to all. Erin go Bragh! E Pluribus Unum! Cead Mille fealthe! God save England. Vale." After taking his departure from Victoria, Mr. Train sent the following telegraphic message to the editor of the *Colonist*:—"Editor *Colonist*.—Off for Seattle, Olympia, and Dublin, Ireland. Have to express thanks for press hospitalities. A yacht, a plate, a carriage, and a room await you at my summer villa at Newport this summer. Regret that cannot meet your people at the theatre or lecture-hall to-day. George Francis Train." To which was sent the following reply:—"*Colonist* Office, Victoria. George Francis Train.—Invitation accepted—especially the plate, if heavy. The Editor."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE adjourned meeting of the members of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held last night in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Smalley, vice-president of the society, occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY ([illegible] Mr. Catlett) read the minutes of last meeting, and they were confirmed.

Mr. A. De Lissa was admitted [illegible] a member of the society.

WATER SUPPLY OF SYDNEY.

Mr. CHARLES MAYES, C.E., read [illegible] the following paper on "The Water Supply of Sydney from [illegible] George's River and Cook's River":—

"In answer to the following invitation from the Commissioners of Water Supply, which I have copied from their report, viz., 'We now invite the closest scrutiny of our results, sensible that if our scheme be in the main the best attainable, it will be improved by passing through the ordeal of enlightened criticism; while if any better scheme still lies undiscovered, this same criticism will, we trust, bring it to light.' I will endeavour to show that Sydney and its suburbs may be supplied equally as well, both as to quantity and quality, at much less cost than the level scheme proposed by the Commissioners, from either the George's River alone, or the George's and Cook's Rivers combined. Cook's River dam, as you are aware, was constructed in 1835, for the purpose of supplying Sydney with water, and failed because, for want of skill in its construction, it was not made watertight. On the 6th October, 1868, I received instructions to prepare drawings and specification for a watertight dam, proposed to be erected near Unwin's bridge, just above the present dam, which I now submit to you.

"The cost of the Cook's River scheme will be as follows:—

Proposed dam as per drawing and specification	..	£1,400
Distributing reservoir at Petersham, from 150 to 164 feet altitude, to contain 8,000,000 gallons		8,000
Engines to raise 4 mil. gallons per day, with engine-house complete	..	65,000
Filter beds and pipes to reservoir	..	26,000
36-inch pipes from reservoir to Sydney	..	50,000
Engineering expenses and contingencies	..	10,600
		£155,000

"The present level of Cook's River is about one foot above low water outside the present dam, and it is proposed to raise this level six inches higher by the proposed dam as shewn on drawing, when the flood waters or freshets will pass over it; but there is only about one-third of the opening required in the present flood-gates or sluices to take away the floods as they rise. This must be rectified in any case, as the owners of ground on the banks of Cook's River are always liable to serious injury from the flood waters being retained by the insufficiency of the present flood-gates, although the highest floods only rise about five feet above the summer and general levels of the river. The advocates of this water supply have endeavoured to obtain an Act of Parliament to erect the proposed dam, but have not as yet succeeded. If Woolli Creek is to be utilised in this supply it may be found advisable to render the present dam watertight by clay puddle or Portland cement *béton*; the expense in either case would be about the same.

"Both Cook's River and the lower portions of Woolli Creek might be greatly improved as reservoirs by dredging, the soil being used for raising the banks where most required. It would be also necessary to pass an Act to prevent the further pollution of these streams.

"If the Botany scheme is adhered to, we shall be able to obtain at least an equal quantity from Cook's River to that now supplied from Botany; and as it will be about eighteen years before the population of Sydney is doubled (at the present rate of increase), we should have ample time to prepare for the grand supply from George's River. Cook's River, with the Woolli Creek, contains a watershed of twenty-four square miles, or three times that of the Botany Works, but would probably produce only 25 per cent. more water, on account of the wonderfully retentive qualities of the Botany watershed. The two works combined would supply abundance of water for double the present population of Sydney and its suburbs. This would be by far the cheapest scheme yet propounded, and the soonest obtained, since the water would not require more than two years' rain to make it perfectly fresh, on account of the small amount of water in Cook's River below Canterbury compared with the available rainfall; the capacity of Cook's River being not more than 1 per cent. of one-third the annual rainfall. It might be pumped from Cook's River near Thompson's Bridge, where it is only a mile and a half from the reservoir proposed by the commissioners in their report, and which they propose to supply with water at a cost of about £650,000 by their low level scheme. As we are liable any year to have a drought, it would not be wise to depend even upon the joint supply of Botany swamps and Cook's River. In 1849 the rainfall was only twenty inches, or less than half the average rainfall for the last fifteen years. If a similar drought were again to occur, the joint supply would be reduced to the present supply of four million gallons per diem, and that with an increasing consumption.

"GEORGE'S RIVER SCHEME.—It has been proposed to connect George's River with Cook's River by an aqueduct, or water race, between Salt Pan Creek and Woolli Creek; but, on referring to the section in the Government Report of the Water Supply, I find it would be necessary to tunnel for about three miles, and even then to raise the water several feet to get the necessary fall into Cook's River; in fact, the proposed site of the channel is not such a favourable one as was generally supposed before levels were obtained. I am aware that there is much prejudice existing against the George's River scheme, and it certainly appears at first sight a hazardous and doubtful undertaking, but I will endeavour to show you it is not really so.

"1st. As to the quantity of water available, the report states that 'the entire area drained by the river is 375 square miles, an amount of surface capable of affording more than 15 million gallons per day. If only one inch of rain per annum were impounded from the whole area, the supply would be abundant in quantity, but doubtful as to quality.'

"2. Before we can convert the lower portion of George's River into a fresh water reservoir or lake, it will be necessary to construct a watertight dam. On this point the report states:—'But the weakest feature in this (the George's River) scheme is the dam across the estuary. If this were made thoroughly sound and efficient by masonry, its cost would be too great; and if of loose material, as proposed by Mr. Holt, we doubt if it could be made to answer the purpose intended; at all events, we cannot recommend such a work.' As regards the site of the dam, I consider the one proposed between Kangaroo Point and the 'Bald-faced Stag' the best, because it is not only much shorter than the one at the mouth of the river, but is also protected by the hill called the Bald-faced Stag (see diagram), upon which the flood waters will expend their force, and become almost quiescent before passing over the waste weir, which is about 40 per cent. wider than the river where intercepted by the dam, being more than 25 chains wide; and as the proposed surface of reservoir is only 8 feet above low water, the impounded water would only rise about 2 feet higher than the highest or spring tides; the pressure on both sides of the dam would be therefore nearly equal. The waste weir is also sufficiently wide to take off flood waters without their rising much higher than they have hitherto done during former well known floods. The site of the proposed waste weir, like the hills at both ends of the dam, is of massive solid sandstone; it would therefore bear any amount of scour with impunity; but this being a sluggish river, the rush of water would not be rapid.

"While engineer of the Australian Paper Company, in 1865, I ascertained the highest known flood-level (of 1860), near the dam at Liverpool, to be 32 feet above high water of spring tides as per railway levels, but as the sectional area between the banks is very limited, the rise would be rapid until it flowed over the banks, which it did in the flood alluded to; when, having a wide field and twenty miles of an expanding river-bed upon which to find its level, it always does so before reaching Kangaroo Point, where the appearance of the largest floods have been described to me by the punt-men and other eye-witnesses as merely a continuous high tide, not rising more than one foot above spring tides below Kangaroo Point. The disposal of the flood-waters will, nevertheless, be one of the most difficult points to overcome in the George's River scheme. From the Government map, taken in conjunction with a sectional sketch I made (on the ground) of Kangaroo Point, I find that the proposed waste weir through this neck of land would cost about £54,000, besides any excavation that may be required to widen the approach to the weir on the west or upper side of Oyster Bay, as shown on drawing; only about one-third of the rock to be removed to form an effective waste weir would be required for a permanent dam. It therefore becomes a question whether it would be advisable to construct a dam fit to carry extraordinary floods over it a low level, or to make a dam sufficiently high and a waste weir sufficiently wide to carry off all flood waters as they rise, without any portion passing over the dam. As the practicability of making an effective dam is the chief point in dispute regarding the George's River scheme, I will consider the comparative fitness of two kinds of dam in detail; and, first, the earthen dam with an adequate waste weir, or rather the waste weir, since this will include the dam, as it requires the removal of about three times as much earth and rock as would be wanted for the dam; but, as the waste material could not be thrown to spoil for less than it could be added to the dam, it would be advisable to use it for making the dam doubly strong, thereby lessening the probability of leakage, since in a natural embankment (which this is intended to imitate) its watertight properties (other things being equal) are in proportion to its width or thickness. In the formation of this dry-top dam it will be necessary to carry it out of the full width intended, from Kangaroo Point towards the Bald-faced Stag, working down to the intended level of the waste weir as the dam progresses, so that if overtaken by a flood, the new channel will be able to pass the water interrupted by the unfinished dam, and both dam and waste weir (or new channel provided for the river) may be finished simultaneously; the largest masses of rock being reserved for the outside of the outer or sea slope of the dam, such blocks being required to resist the violent action of the sea waves. Unless the impounded water is kept above high water of spring tides the dam will be porous until the pores are filled up by clay or other impervious material brought down the river or thrown into the water above the dam for that purpose; but as soon as sufficient material is at hand it will be impelled into the interstices with a force of from 156 to 500 lbs. per square foot in excess of the pressure of the sea water, these forces being the excess of pressure due to a head of 2½ and 8 feet, the proposed height of waste weir above high and low water respectively. If the vested interests of proprietors would not be interfered with, in excess of the money saved by this simple mode of construction, it might be advisable to raise the dam and waste weir to such a height as always to keep the fresh or impounded water above the sea water. To do this it will be necessary to provide storage for a year's supply, or about 600 million cubic feet to meet any possible drought that might occur. Even to do this it will be only necessary to raise the dam about 3 feet higher, or 11 feet above low water; we should then make sure of having the pressure on the right side to exclude the sea or salt water, and would only have to throw in loose material, such as clay, should the floods not bring down sufficient mud or clay for the purpose; but, as the river bed is partly formed [illegible] clay, such material has evidently been, and is doubtless of [illegible] brought down by every flood, so that little need be still, [illegible] on this point should vested interests permit of apprehended [illegible] and natural dam being made for so desirable such a simple a[illegible] cost of raising the dam the increased an object. The [illegible] not be enhanced, as the extra material height proposed would [illegible] must be removed to form the required for the higher da[illegible] of river. In either case, it waste weir or new channel [illegible] or waste weir dam. If would cost about £80,000, wet-top [illegible] of vested interests, it should be found advisable, on account [illegible] above high water of not to raise the river more than 2½ feet [illegible] flood waters at a spring tides, and also to dispose of the [illegible] a wet-top height of about 12 inches above waste weir; the [illegible] after the dam might be constructed (as shewn by drawing) American system, where, in the place of a retai[illegible]ing or breast wall of masonry, they bolt round logs together, and sink them with stones, in portions or sections of about 20 feet square. These log frames could be partly seasoned before being launched, from timber obtained on the banks of the river above the proposed dam, or on the sea coast, and floated to Kangaroo Point; the front tier being strung to iron rods with chisel points, jumped into the rock bed of river, to get them in line, so that they would form a vertical staging from which to construct (hereafter if required) a cofferdam, with iron rods for guide piles, and horizontal log sheeting piles strung on rods, as shewn in drawing. As there would be a pressure of from 2600 to 3600 lbs. on the square foot on the lower half of the dam, it would be impossible to pump the water out of the cofferdam, the bottom having been previously dredged down to the rock. Portland cement beton would have to be introduced in bags in a semi-fluid state, as that they could adapt themselves to the inequalities of the bottom; or large bags of the width of the cofferdam, and of any convenient length, might be lowered and fitted to the bottom by a diver, who would be required in either case for the lowest stratum of beton; the upper portions of the cofferdam might be pumped out as far as practicable so as to render this part at least perfectly impervious to percolation. The lower portions would be sufficiently so as not to be apparent by any appreciable waste, seeing there will at all times be a superabundance of water for any emergency.

"The cost of this log-faced dam will be about the same as the former rubble dam, *i.e.*, £80,000, the extra amount required for the log facing, &c., being saved in the smaller waste weir required, this dam being also a waste weir, and passing about half the flood waters over it. The increased cost of the cofferdam and outer log front, should it be required, will be about £30,000 or £110,000 complete. The log dam will be similar to that across the River Schuylkill, which is an estuary of similar width, and was erected in 1822 for supplying Philadelphia with water. But this river has a much larger watershed and a far more rapid stream than the George's River, the former having a fall of from 2 to 3 feet per mile, whereas the latter has only about 1½ or 2 inches per mile, the current alluded to in the report of the Sydney Corporation on water supply being a tidal current which will be done away with by the proposed dam.

"The log dam at Philadelphia is only erected upon a natural ridge of rocks, which have a fall in the length of the dam of 24 feet; and in sinking the log frames upon this ridge of rock it was not even levelled or stopped as would be done in a dam of masonry. The supply of water is also much larger than that from George's River, as will be seen from the following extract from 'Civil Engineering of North America, by David Stevenson, F.R.S.E.':—

> The Fairmount Waterworks are situate on the east bank of the River Schuylkill, about a mile and a half from the town of Philadelphia. They are remarkable for their efficiency and simplicity, as well as their great extent. They were commenced in 1819, and were in a working state in 1822. According to the Water Company's report for the year 1836, the whole sum expended in their execution, up to that date, was £276,205.
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> The water of the River Schuylkill, with which the town of Philadelphia is supplied, is raised by water power into four large reservoirs, placed on a rocky eminence near the bank of the river; and after passing through the gravel filter beds, it is conveyed in two large mains to the outskirts of the town, and thence led into the various streets by smaller mains and branch-pipes.
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> The erection of the dam across the river was the first and most arduous part of this work. It measures about sixteen hundred feet in length from bank to bank, and creates a stagnation in the flow of the stream, which extends about six miles up the river. The greatest depth of water in the line of the dam at low water of spring tides is twenty-four feet, and the rise of tide is six feet. The bottom of the river consists of rock covered with a deposit of mud 11 feet in depth, and the bottom is entirely composed of bare rock, part of which, at the western side of the river, is exposed during low water. The line of the dam forms an angle of about 45 degrees with the direction of the stream. In this way a large overfall is formed for the water, and its perpendicular rise above the top of the dam, when the river is in a flooded state, is not so great as it would have been had the dam been placed at right angles to the stream. By adopting this direction the strength of the structure is also considerably increased, for the mass of the dam opposed to any given section of the stream is greater directly as the cosine, or inversely, as the sine of the angle formed by the line of the dam and the direction of the stream impinging on it.
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> The part of the dam which was first formed is that which is founded on the mud bottom. It consists of a large mound composed of rubble stones and earth thrown into the river. It measures 270 feet in length, 150 feet in breadth at the base, and 12 feet at the top, and its upper slope or face, which is exposed to the wash of the river, is cased with rough pitching formed of large stones. The termination of the the dam is protected by a cut-stone pier, measuring twenty-eight feet by twenty-three feet, which is founded on rock, and built in water twenty-eight feet in depth.
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> The overfall dam measures 1204 feet in length, and is founded on a rocky bottom, which rises pretty regularly from where there is a depth of twenty-four feet during the lowest tides, towards where the rock is uncovered at low water.
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> The current of the river being strong, it was found impossible to form this part of the dam by constructing a mound of rubble on the rocky bottom, according to the plan followed in founding the first part of the structure, on a bottom composed of mud. The expedient resorted to for retaining the stones on the shelving rock was extremely ingenious, and has proved very effective.
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> The overfall dam consists of a strong wooden framework or crib, which was formed in separate compartments, and sunk in small portions in the line of the dam, by filling it with stones. The cribs are formed of logs of wood, measuring eighteen by twenty inches connected together by strong dove-tailing, notched three inches deep. The size of the wooden frame-work measured, in the direction of the stream is seventy-two feet, and the separate compartments of which it was formed measured twenty feet in breadth. The part of the dam over which the water flows, and also the posterior part of it, are covered with planking six inches in thickness. In forming the dam, the cribs were floated one after another to the site which they were to occupy, and large stones being thrown into them, they gradually sank, until at last they rested on the bottom of the river. The upper parts of the several cribs, or those portions of them which stood above the level of low water, were then firmly connected together, so as to form one continuous framework, behind which a large mass of rubble hearthing and earth was placed, to give the whole structure weight and stability, and to prevent leakage.
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> This mode of forming dams is very generally practised in America in forming lines of slackwater navigation, and has been found to stand remarkably well. The dam just alluded to, at the Fairmount Waterworks, withstood a great flood which occurred at the breaking up of the ice, on the 21st February, 1832, without sustaining the smallest injury. On that occasion the water of the Schuylkill flowed over the top of the dam in a solid body no less than eight feet eleven inches in depth. As the erection of the dam impeded the navigation of the river, the Water Company had to compensate the Schuylkill Navigation Company by forming a canal, for the passage of their coal barges. This canal is about 900 feet in length. It has two locks of six feet lift each, and one guard lock at the upper extremity.
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> The water is admitted into the mill-race by three archways which have a water-way sixty-eight feet in breadth, and, when the river is in its ordinary state, admit a body of water six feet in depth. These archways can be shut by means of gates, and the whole of the water can be drawn off from the mill-race, if required, by opening a sluice communicating with the part of the river below the dam. The mill-race, which is excavated in solid rock, was a most laborious and expensive work. It is 419 feet in length, and 140 feet in breadth; its depth varies from sixteen to sixty feet.
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> The water flows to the wheel-houses, which have been built of a sufficient size to admit of eight wheels and eight force-pumps being employed to raise the water. In 1837 only six of the wheels and six force-pumps had been put up. The average daily quantity of water raised by each pump during the last year was 530,000 gallons, and the whole quantity of water distributed from the reservoirs per day, to 19,618 householders, was 3,122,664 gallons. It has been calculated that thirty gallons of water, acting on the wheel, raised one gallon into the reservoir.
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> The water-wheels vary from fifteen to sixteen feet in diameter. They are fifteen feet in breadth, and make thirteen revolutions per minute. The spokes, rims, and buckets are formed of wood, but they revolve on cast-iron axles, weighing five tons each. The working of the wheels is impeded during spring tides, by the water rising upon them; but it has been found that their motion is not materially affected until the back-water rises about sixteen inches on the wheel. They are stopped, however, on an average, about sixty-four hours every month from this cause.
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> The pumps are common double-acting force-pumps, having a stroke of six feet, worked by cranks attached to the axles of the paddle-wheels. The height to which the water is forced is ninety-two feet, and the most substantial work is necessary to insure the stability of the pumping apparatus, under the pressure of a column of water of so great a height.

Having constructed a suitable dam and waste weir, it will be necessary to construct a canal to the south end of the wier, with sluices opening only to the estuary (similar to those in the Cook's River dam), to let out any salt water that may remain above low-water level within the dam.

"3. Before proceeding further, it will be necessary to show that the present *average* quality of the water to be obtained from the watershed is *unobjectionable*; and this will at once appear when we consider that although the water from the Winamatta shales may be objectionable, the area they occupy is probably less than one-fourth of the whole area. This would reduce the average hardness of the water from 8° to 3°, which is preferable, on the whole, to absolutely pure or soft water, on account of its *anti-putrescent qualities*, and its less rapid solvent powers when acting upon organic matter, with which all waters are brought into contact.

"One-half of the water now used in London comes from the Thames, and, according to Professor Brande, is of an average hardness of 15°, which is not considered objectionable in any way. I learn from *The Builder*, of July 3rd last, that, 'on the 24th 12-66, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire fully into the water supply of London and other large towns.' * * * 'The report of the Commissioners, dated June 9th, 1869, has just been presented to Parliament.'—In speaking of the proposal to bring soft water from the heads of the river Severn by Mr. Bateman's grand gravitation scheme, they say—'The quality of the water would be satisfactory as regards purity, but in point of softness and colour they consider that it might prove less suitable for the supply of the metropolis than the harder water at present used.' Again—'As to the quality of the water supplied by the water companies, they pronounce that the weight of evidence is in favour of its generally good and wholesome character; that for drinking purposes it is quite unobjectionable, and in no way prejudicial to health, more especially as hard waters were in evidence declared to be more free from certain dangers inherent in soft waters on account of their great solvent powers.' Having shown that the average quality of the water from the tributaries and main stream of the George's River, above the dam at Liverpool, is unobjectionable, I will proceed to show the probable time required to get rid of the sea-water impounded between the present dam at Liverpool and proposed dam at Kangaroo Point.

"4. As near as I have been able to ascertain, the average annual rainfall of 50 inches is at least eighteen times as much as the contents of George's River with its bays, &c., between the two dams, below low water the sluices running over during the purification. Taking only one-third of the annual rainfall as the available rainfall, we should have six times as much fresh water as sea water. Again, allowing the salt retained by the mud and left by the tide between high and low water to be equal to that contained in the sea water impounded, we should then have the proportion of fresh to sea water as three to one at the end of the first year, at the end of the second year it would be as nine to one; at the end of the third year as twenty-seven to one; at the close of the fourth year as eighty-one to one; the fifth year would reduce the sea waters and salt to the proportion of one to 243 or less than half per cent.

"I have mixed sea with fresh water in these two last proportions that you may judge of the probable quantity of the impounded water at the end of the fourth and fifth year after the completion of the dam.

"5. As to the pollution of the river by the population I think little is to be feared. The Royal Commission, before alluded to, speak of the Thames basin above Hampton, as being thinly populated, 'about 230 persons per square mile, or rather less than three to the acre, is the population, [*Builder*, 7th August, 1869,] of the watershed supplying one-half of the ninety-eight million gallons daily supplied to London in 1867.' I find from the Blue Book giving the population of New South Wales in 1861, that the parishes forming the watershed of George's River then contained about 6000 persons; as the probable increase is not more than 4 per cent. per annum, the present population would be about 8200, or less than twenty-three persons per square mile, being one-tenth the population of the upper portion of the Thames River basin. I have not ascertained the relative proportion of cultivated land and manufactories, but believe the disproportion would be even greater, since the *Builder* of the 28th August, 1869, in an article on the Pollution of Rivers, after referring to another Royal Commission appointed in 1865, to inquire into the effect of sewage, &c., upon the rivers of England, says,—'On the Thames and its tributaries above the intake of the waterworks companies here are 1001 distinct places of settlement containing a population of 888,088, including eighty-nine towns above the number of 2000 population.' 'The Commissioners, nevertheless) are of opinion that when the sewage and other pollutions are excluded from the Thames, and the Lea and their tributaries, and perfect filtration adopted, water taken from the present sources will be of suitable quality for the supply of the metropolis.'—[*Builder*, 7th August, 1869.] In explanation of this apparent anomaly I must refer to the 'Thames Conservancy Act of 1866,' which the Commissioners rely upon being put in force to prevent sewage passing into the river, or into any of its tributaries, for a distance of three miles upwards. We need not wait sixty years for the population of the George's River watershed to approximate to that of the Thames (sixty years is the time required at 4 per cent. increase for the present population) before passing a similar Act. At the present time the vested interests affected by such an Act would be very trifling, compared to the immense saving to be effected by obtaining our water supply from the George's River. The two most important interests likely to be affected will be the paper mill, and woolwashing establishment at Liverpool; these two establishments use together about 90,000 gallons of water per day, which is now returned to the river below the dam at Liverpool.' The Royal Commission for the water supply of London, in referring to the polution of rivers say 'They agree with the report of the former commission (of 1865) appointed to inquire into the best means of distributing the sewage of towns, the gist of which is, that the right way to dispose of town sewage is to apply it continuously to land;' and that 'it is only by such application the pollution of rivers can be avoided.' [See *Builder*, 28th August, 1869.] By means of sewage irrigation upwards of fifty tons of Italian rye grass (fresh cut for horses and cows) have been produced from four to seven crops in one year; but root and cereal crops are also beneficially grown with sewage. At Lodge Farm, near Barking, nearly every kind of crop is grown with sewage by irrigation. The result is not likely to be less beneficial here, where the average heat is 13° greater than in England, and droughts much more frequent.

"Most of the chemists who were examined by the Royal Commission agree that the sewage water, in passing over the land, would part with its bad qualities and become fit to be mixed with the river water that is supplied to London. There is also a natural purification continually going on in all running waters, not only from the oxygen brought into it by its motion, but also from fish, frogs, and other animal and vegetable life found in all fresh water rivers and lakes.

"COST.—Proposed dam at Kangaroo Point	..	£81,000
Side outlet, with sluices for letting off water above low-water level during the process of purification by rainfalls	..	2,000
Engineering and incidental expenses	..	7,000
		£90,000

'I cannot agree with the proposal to abandon the present water supply. All that is required is an additional supply to keep pace with the increasing demand. To provide water for even double the present population would entail loss of, at least, twelve years' interest upon the capital expended, allowing six years from the present time for the completion of any adequate scheme, since it will take eighteen years to double the population at an increase of 4 per cent. per annum.

"Seeing that a gravitation scheme cannot be obtained at a reasonable cost, we have no other alternative than to pump water from the George's, or Cook's Rivers (when properly purified), into suitable reservoirs, five of which I have shown at elevations varying from 112 to 240 feet above the sea, leaving all localities that cannot be supplied with a minimum head of 225 feet above high water (which can be obtained by the highest of the three reservoirs, I have shown at Bankstown to be supplied by) reservoir at Waverley, as proposed by the City Engineer.

"By erecting suitable engines, with filter beds, at the junction of the Canterbury Road with the Salt Pan Creek, water may be pumped into either of the three reservoirs, No. 1 being one mile three furlongs from pump engine-house, at an altitude of 200 feet on Collin's Farm; No. 2 is two miles, at an altitude of 220 feet, near the Irish Harp, Bankstown: No. 3 is three miles, at the Stony Range, near the thirteenth milestone at Bankstown, at an altitude of 336 feet, as given by the Rev. W. B. Clarke. The two former heights I have ascertained by the most accurate mode of levelling.

"Taking No. 2 as the average, the following will be an approximate estimate:—

Dam, outlet, &c., at Kangaroo Point	£80,000
Engines to pump four millions gallons per day, engine-house, &c.	60,000
Filter beds and pipes to reservoir	16,000
Reservoir of earthwork, lined with brick on edge, in cement, to hold 4 million gallons	4,000
Twelve miles of 30-inch pipes into Sydney	120,000
	£280,000

This scheme would supply nearly the whole of Sydney and all suburbs, excepting Paddington, the upper parts of Woollahra, and Waverley. The reservoirs could be increased to double or treble their capacity at from £4000 to £8000 extra.

"The Commissioners in their report have added the capitalised cost of pumping when taking this item into account, but the loss of interest for about twelve years upon the extra capital required in supplying the amount that will probably not be required in less than eighteen years, would be more than a set-off for the cost of about sixteen years' pumping."

Dr. LANG stated that he visited the dam on the Scholfield River in 1840, referred to by Mr. Mayes. The rock on which that dam was constructed stretched diagonally across the stream, and gave a basis for the operations of the engineer. There was nothing analogous at the place mentioned by Mr. Mayes as eligible for the formation of a dam on the George's River.

Dr. THOMSON and other gentlemen objected to the conclusion at which Mr. Mayes arrived in reference to the gradual elimination of the salt by the fresh water. Allowance had not been made for the saline incrustations in the bed and on the banks of the George's and Cook's Rivers. The sluggish current was not favourable to the commingling of the fresh and salt water, and the presumption was strongly against the position taken up by Mr. Mayes. In all probability the flood water would overflow the salt water of the river, and escape without admixture with it.

Professor SMITH said that the matter of the George's River supply depended so much on the engineering aspect of the question as to the construction of the dam that he did not feel competent to discuss it. The Water Commission went into that scheme in the attitude of opponents, and we could never get the whole truth as to that or any other scheme without considering the arguments advanced by its supporters as well as by its opponents. He should like to see the experiment of trying the damming up the waters of the Cook's River and Wolli Creek. The experiment would be valuable as showing how soon the salt could be washed out, and as to the capability of the dams to resist the flood waters. The waters of Cook's River and Wolli Creek were not high-class waters, but they were not worse than the people of London were accustomed to drink. The quality of the water need not stand in the way of the experiment. It would be a cheap plan of keeping the Sydney supply agoing for ten or a dozen years, if the Cook's River supply were made available for Newtown and neighbouring suburbs. There were many attractive features in the George's River scheme, but he was afraid that the obstacles to damming it so as to keep back the flood waters were insuperable.

Mr. MAYES restated his views on the points referred to, and the meeting then proceeded to the other business on the paper.

Professor SMITH, M.D., read a paper "On the Results of the Chemical Examination of Waters for the Sydney Water Commission."

On the motion of Dr. LANG, a vote of thanks was passed to Professor Smith and to Mr. Mayes.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy	...	£564	16	7
Gin	...	98	12	3
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	...	5	0	8
Whisky	...	114	5	11
Rum	...	721	0	0
All other spirits	...	25	0	0
Wine	...	121	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	...	251	14	0
Cigars	...	19	13	9
Tea	...	451	6	9
Coffee and chicory	...	19	17	2
Sugar (unrefined)	...	335	0	0
Dried fruits	...	31	3	10
Rice	...	123	10	0
Bonding warehouse duty	...	9	15	0
Pilotage	...	40	15	4
Dues	...	4	10	0
Ad valorem	...	338	11	9
Total	...	£3365	17	0

The Commissary cleared to-day, for London, with 2130 bales wool, 186 hogsheads treacle, 88 casks sperm oil, 319 casks tallow, 98 bales skins, and 10,054 pieces copper.

The Customs revenue received at this port during last month exhibits a comparative decrease on the corresponding period of last year, and was also less than any since February last. The gross receipts from 1st January to 31st ultimo were £623,937 4s. 10d., against £595,716 16s. 7d. received during the same portion of 1868. The items which composed last month's receipts were:—Brandy, £8209 3s. 4d.; gin, £3670 15s. 10d.; liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters, £139 9s. 11d.; whisky, £779 6s. 2d.; rum, £8106 5s. 7d.; perfumed spirits, £141 4s. 9d.; all other spirits, £796 10s.; wine, £1997 0s. 1d.; ale, porter, and beer, in wood, £1057 15s. 3d; ditto, in bottle, £1741 12s. 5d.; tobacco and snuff, £3663 11s.; ditto, unmanufactured, £680 10s.; cigars, £442 11s. 6d.; tea, £5852 6s. 5d.; coffee and chicory, £649 5s. 4d.; sugar, refined, £10 19s. 2d.; ditto, unrefined, £4592 17s. 1d.; dried fruits, £1958 1s. 3d.; hops, £26 14s. 2d.; malt, £32 1s. 6d.; rice, £427 3s. 7d.; gold, £630 12s. 5d.; opium, £96; bonding warehouse duty, £697 3s.; pilotage, £617 0s. 8d.; dues, £58 15s.; ad valorem, £12,809 0s. 11d.

The principal decrease has been in teas, the duty on which was some £2300 less than during September.

The following table exhibits the monthly receipts during the first ten months of 1868 and 1869:—

		1868.				1869.		
January	...	£75,694	16	0	...	£52,632	9	11
February	...	66,949	3	7	...	59,960	15	6
March	...	51,500	6	7	...	62,105	2	2
April	...	49,272	16	5	...	60,823	13	7
May	...	53,500	5	1	...	67,807	3	0
June	...	49,853	8	9	...	63,596	6	4
July	...	57,629	7	1	...	65,355	3	9
August	...	65,869	7	2	...	62,377	17	9
September	...	62,027	4	5	...	69,393	16	6
October	...	63,420	16	7	...	59,883	16	4
		£595,716	16	7		£623,937	4	10

At Messrs. Stubbs and Co.'s sale this morning, a considerable quantity of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., were placed at fair prices. The most noticeable lots were—ration and low counter sugars at £34 7s. 6d. to £36 5s.; damaged candles, 9¾d.; quarts castor oil, 12s. 6d.; Moir's 1-lb. fresh herrings, 7s. 1d.; smoked sardines, in 2-lb. tins, 21s.; 4-lb. ditto, 34s.; Ledger's pint pickles, 6s. 11d.; raspberry vinegar, half-pints, 5s. 9d; pints, 8s. 6d.; half-pints salad oil, 6s. 5d.; pints, 10s. 2d.

Melbourne advices are to the 15th instant. The *Argus* of Saturday reports:—

> In the import markets we continue to note a fair amount of inquiry for merchandise, at well sustained rates. In breadstuffs the demand is still confined to supplying trade requirements. Flour is disposed of at £15 10s to £16. Wheat is steady at 7s 1d to 7s 2d. for best Adelaide sorts, but we hear of no large transactions being carried through. In the trade demand for maize a marked improvement is observed at 4s 9d to 4s 10d; country orders have also come forward more freely; the more extensive buyers, however, still keep back, and cannot as yet be got to come to terms, notwithstanding that it is well known that the stock in first hands has been reduced very low. Oats are neglected. We quote 4s 9d to 4s 10d. A considerable trade demand has sprung up for Java rice, of which a hundred tons and over have found purchasers in parcels, at prices sustaining late quotations. Twist and aromatic tobaccos, for a long time neglected, are once more attracting attention. We learn of the sale of a parcel of Barrett's twist at 1s 6d. Childrey's aromatic tobaccos have also been disposed of at prices rising to 1s 7d—a figure which was got for fig twist. At auction, 82 packages, forming a portion of the Victoria Tower shipment, in a damaged state, were cleared out. Tens brought 9d to 10d; fives, 10½d; and twist 11¾d to 12¼d. Teas evince more activity. We learn of some 500 half-chest medium congou having been taken up for shipment at an improvement of a ½d since yesterday's public sale, which appears to have imparted more confidence to holders. The demand for fine congous is very brisk. The Dioscuren's cargo is advertised for sale next week, but the whole, or greater part could have been sold privately to-day, so anxious are the trade generally to buy fine descriptions of teas. Malt is wanted for trade purposes at 9s 3d to 9s 6d for prime samples. A shipment of 2000 bushels was taken up at a concession on this quotation. An invoice of 300 cases Hopgood, Hume, and Co.'s 1-lb salmon was sold on private terms. We hear of the sale of a line of about 50 bales cornsacks at 11s 6d. At the wool sale this afternoon, the biddings are stated to have been firm to a certain limit, but late quotations were scarcely maintained. There were 1600 bales offered, of which some proved of a very superior quality. Greasy brought 5d to 8¼d, and fleece 12¼d to 16d, but the large clips of each description were bought in. Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. report having sold the Booligal Stations, together with the blocks Alma and Avondale, situate in the Lachlan district, New South Wales, to the Hon. William Campbell, on account of Messrs. Nilson and Parker—price, 10s 6d per head for 42,715 sheep and lambs, the latter counting as sheep.

Our files from Tasmania are to the 11th instant. We take the following from the *Launceston Examiner* of that date:—

> Business in every department remains very quiet, and prices show but little alteration. Transactions in breadstuffs are so limited as to be no test as to the prevailing feeling, except that there is no desire to operate. In dairy produce there has during the week been a good supply of fresh butter. Eggs are scarcely so plentiful.

THE GULF STREAM.—It appears to us that, on a close examination of the Gulf Stream mechanism, the true mainspring of its motion becomes apparent. Compelled to reject the theory that the trade-winds generate the equatorial current westward, let us consider whether Herschell's arguments against the "heat theory" may not suggest a hint for our guidance. He points out that an overflow from the equator polewards would result in an eastward, and not in a westward current. This is true. It is equally true that a flow of water towards the equator would result in a westward current. But no such flow is observed. Is it possible that there may be such a flow, but that it takes place in a hidden manner? Clearly there may be. Submarine currents towards the equator would have precisely the kind of motion we require, and if any cause drew them to the surface near the equator, they would account in full for the great equatorial westward current. At this point we begin to see that an important circumstance has been lost sight of in dealing with the heat theory. The action of the sun on the surface water of the equatorial Atlantic has only been considered with reference to its warming effects. But we must not forget that this action has drying effects also. It evaporates enormous quantities of water; and we have to inquire whence this water comes by which the sea-level is maintained. A surface-flow from the sub-tropical seas would suffice for this purpose; but no such flow is observed. Whence, then, can the water come but from below? Thus, we recognise the fact that a process resembling suction is continually taking place over the whole area of the equatorial Atlantic, the agent being the intense heat of the tropical sun. No one can doubt that this agent is one of adequate power. Indeed, the winds, conceived by Franklin to be the primary cause of the Atlantic currents, are in reality due to the merest fraction of the energy inherent in the sun's heat. We have other evidence that the indraught is from below in the comparative coldness of the equatorial current. The Gulf Stream is warm by comparison with the surrounding waters, but the equatorial current is cooler than the tropical seas. According to Professor Ansted, the southern portion of the equatorial current, as it flows past Brazil, "is everywhere a cold current, generally from four to six degrees below the adjacent ocean." Having once detected the mainspring of the Gulf Stream mechanism, or rather of the whole system of oceanic circulation—for the movements observed in the Atlantic have their exact counterpart in the Pacific—we have no difficulty in accounting for all the motions which that mechanism exhibits. We need no longer look upon the Gulf Stream as the rebound of the equatorial current from the shores of North America. Knowing that there is an underflow towards the equator, we see that there must be a surface-flow towards the poles. And this flow must as inevitably result in an easterly motion as the underflow towards the equator results in a westerly motion. We have indeed the phenomena of the trades and counter-trades exhibited in water currents instead of air currents.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

A MODEL MANUFACTURING TOWN.

(Pamphlet issued by the Irish Permissive Bill Association.)

AMONGST the leading social problems of the day, one of the most prominent, as well as the most important, is that dealt with by those who, while recognising the rights of capital and of labour, seek at the same time to benefit the toiling masses by endeavouring to make their home comforts greater, and thereby to elevate them in the social scale. How to provide comfortable and commodious residences for the artisan and labourer, with all modern sanitary improvements; how to draw off the working man from the allurements of the public house and gin-palace; how to improve the tastes of the masses, and teach them to desire other enjoyments than those of the tap-room; how to educate the children of very many of the industrious classes, are all questions which public philanthropists, social reformers, and even benevolent legislators have taxed their energies to solve; and although they have been to some partial extent successful, yet they must all confess that their efforts have been largely attended with failure. The result might lead some to despondency in regard to their labours for their fellows, if it were not that so much which is encouraging can be pointed to as justifying bright hopes of future success.

One very noteworthy instance of what can be done to benefit *employes* is to be witnessed at an undoubtedly model manufacturing town, to which it shall be our duty, and a pleasing one indeed, to introduce the reader.

The town to which we seek to direct special attention is Bessbrook, within three English miles of Newry, county of Armagh; and perhaps it has not its equal in the United Kingdom as one of the most unexceptional manufacturing towns.

A few years ago Bessbrook had no existence. It has sprung up in the memory of young men. Its principal founder, and now sole proprietor—a man still active, hale, and hearty—is John Grubb Richardson, of Moyallen, a leading member of the Society of Friends in Ireland. This gentleman, with one or two other "Friends," formed the Bessbrook Spinning Company, and erected the Bessbrook Mills in an open country lying to the left of the Newry main line station of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, or the third station from Dundalk—the first, when travelling by mail or express train, on the way to Belfast from the Irish metropolis. The site is one of the prettiest that could have been selected in the district. Newry lies three English miles below it, at the foot of a range of gently sloping hills forming a basin, at the bottom of which the populous town of Newry stands. Bessbrook is itself sheltered by rising ground on three sides of it, but with the view open towards Newry, Armagh, and Portadown. The factory has grown from small proportions at first to large and still larger dimensions, until at the present time it gives employment to over 3000 "hands." The flax is taken "raw" off the "spread," and is put through every process in the factory—from beetling the fibre until the fine linen is turned out completed. The name of the "Bessbrook Spinning Mills" is at present therefore a misnomer. The factory itself is a perfect model, and all the grounds surrounding it are laid out in the most beautiful manner. In summer the appearance is charming; even in mid-winter it is delightful. It must be almost a pleasure to pursue ordinary daily avocations in the midst of so much of nature's loveliness, adorned still further by art and skill in horticulture and landscape gardening.

On these scenes around the factory we shall not linger. Our object is rather to describe Bessbrook, its population, and institutions. The town of Bessbrook is an appendage to the factory, having in reality "grown with its growth." According as "the mill" has been enlarged, so has the town in a like ratio, until it now contains a population of nearly 3000, somewhat equal to that of the county town of Cavan in the same province of Ulster. Most of the "mill hands" reside in Bessbrook, though some of them dwell in the surrounding farm houses, and others in the town of Newry. Mr. Richardson has caused the town to be erected solely to accommodate the *employés*. It is well laid out as well as beautifully situated. It stands on a slope of ground above the northern end of the factory. At the furthest distance from the mill is a very neat square, in which several good shops stand, and from this square streets run down the slope towards the factory and Newry. Two of the shops in the square are co-operative stores belonging to the workers—one to adults, and the other solely to juveniles of the Band of Hope, who are its only shareholders. Besides these there are in the square a draper's shop, a butcher's shop, a glass and delf shop, and a bakery. The owners of these latter establishments are of Mr. Richardson's selection—men chosen for their well-established reputation for honourable and honest dealing. There are no two houses in the same trade, and everything supplied is of the best quality at fair market prices, the competition of the adjoining large town of Newry being sufficient to secure this, even if Mr. Richardson did not take so much care as he does to have the most strictly upright dealers in the shops; subject also, to a great extent, to the surveillance of himself or his manager, Mr. Harris, and liable to be at any time put under notice to leave if found engaged in dishonest trading.

The co-operative stores are managed by the working men at the heads of the several departments in the factory, and the majority of the operatives hold shares in the stores. These establishments have always been well conducted, and have hitherto paid a good dividend to the investors, besides supplying all the inhabitants with wholesome unadulterated provisions. In these business matters Mr. Richardson takes the deepest interest, and Mr. Harris devotes much time and attention to their development.

The square, shops, adjoining streets, and all the larger houses are lighted with gas manufactured at the mill. The footpaths of the town are neatly kept, the streets well sewered and scrupulously scavenged. The streets are very uniform, the houses in each being adapted for larger or smaller families, as the case may be. Each family is accommodated with a house of from three to six rooms, according to its numbers, and for this it pays Mr. Richardson a fixed weekly rent, which, whilst not onerous on the inhabitants, returns a fair per-centage on the capital expended in erecting and sustaining the town. No overcrowding is observable; all is comfortable and commodious. In this respect the town is a model; but not in this respect alone. House accommodation of this class is highly important for the operative classes; but Mr. Richardson is no believer in comfortable dwellings alone working a great reform amongst the masses. He rather believes that if the people are reformed they will themselves reform their dwellings. Still he lends them useful aid in effecting both.

In one of the principal streets is a reading-room and library, with a room for playing games, such as draughts, backgammon, and chess. This institution is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and books, and is a favourite place of resort in the evenings, especially during the winter months. Close to this reading-room is an hotel conducted on temperance principles, where visitors to the town or "casuals" may find excellent accommodation. In the same street is a dispensary, where the sick are attended to and medicines dispensed by Dr. Lightburne. On the management of this and other institutions of the place we shall have a word of explanation presently. At the end of this street, standing a little retired from the thoroughfare, are splendid schools, admirably conducted and largely attended.

In the management of these schools, and of the dispensary, Mr. Richardson has probably gone to greater trouble than in any other arrangements connected with the factory and the town.

In Ireland there exists an admirable dispensary system under the Medical Charities Act, and connected with the Poor-law administration of the country. Every foot of Irish soil is in some dispensary district, and every poor resident is entitled to medical attendance, at his own house or at the dispensary, as the case may require. But Mr. Richardson has not considered that it could even be creditable to independent industrious operatives to have recourse to the relief provided by the Medical Charities Act in time of sickness. Bessbrook is taxed under the poor laws for medical relief for the district in which it stands, but this consideration has not altered Mr. Richardson's views. Neither has he thought that operatives ought to be dependent for their support on others in case of sickness. He has, therefore, caused a fund to be established at the factory for providing medical attendance, medicine, and half the usual weekly earnings, for any and all workers in cases of sickness. Each *employe* pays so much per week to this fund. The contribution is stopped from his or her wages, under a distinct arrangement made on entering the employment. The fund so created supports the dispensary, pays Dr. Lightburne, and gives half the ordinary wages to all who are detained from employment by sickness. The amount of weekly contributions from the workers would not of itself be sufficient to accomplish all this, but Mr. Richardson supplements it with about £150 a year. The workers are thus independent in sickness, and the poor's rate is relieved of any burden from Bessbrook.

The schools are equally well managed. Knowing how careless, too frequently, working parents are in keeping their children at school, Mr. Richardson has devised a plan to promote attendance. He has not said, "You must send your children to the schools;" but he has said, and he enforces it, that they must pay a penny a week for each child over four years of age for its school fees, and that then they may send them to school or not, as they please. He explains that of course his desire is to secure their attendance. The penny per week per child school fee is also stopped from the wages, and handed to the school teachers. The schools are under the Board of National Education in Ireland, which secures united secular and separate religious instruction for the children. The children attending the Bessbrook schools are therefore not going to a Quaker institution, but to an establishment where the conscientious convictions of every parent and child are fully acknowledged and respected. The payment of the penny a week is to some extent compulsory, though part of the original bargain on entering the employment; but it is for a noble object, and the operatives all admit the great benefit it brings.

Adjoining the factory is a large dining hall, capable of seating 250 persons at dinner. It can also be used for public meetings; but when only in use as a dining hall, each table is separated from the next by a thick curtain on a roller; when the curtains are all down, the tables are distinct and separate; when they are rolled up, the hall is one long apartment. Coffee is sold here at a halfpenny per cup, and everything else is equally cheap, and many of the workers who have not families take their mid-day meal in this hall. The food supplied is of first-class quality, and the cooking excellent.

We have pointed out some of the direct and striking features connected with this model town and its management. We must now briefly refer to some negative advantages which it possesses. We do not know that all our readers will sympathise with these; but it is our duty to record them, as well our impressions of their effects upon the town.

First amongst the negative points of Mr. Richardson's management is the fact that he allows no licensed public-house in the town, nor on any of his lands surrounding it; and as a corollary to this, he allows no police in the place. The Irish Constabulary, armed *cap a pie*, occupy every town in Ireland, and have barracks for half a dozen men each along every road side; but there are none in Bessbrook. Mr. Richardson alleges that so long as he keeps out the public-house they can do without police; but that so soon as the tap-room is introduced they will require the constabulary. There is no drunkenness in Bessbrook; no quarrelling, though the inhabitants are all Irish; no theft, no crime, no infanticide,—in short, the operatives are models of sobriety and good order. Of course it is not meant to be said that they have not their faults and their failings like mankind everywhere; but the town is wholly free from the sad scenes which are to be met with publicly every night in much smaller populations. And the population of Bessbrook is composed entirely of operatives, while that of many other towns is mixed, comprising the wealthy and the poor. The operatives themselves have not two opinions on the question of the absence or presence of the public-house. They are agreed that if licensed houses were opened in Bessbrook, the reading-room, the library, the schools, the co-operative societies would all be deserted by only too many, for the allurements of the dram-shop, and that another establishment, hitherto unknown in Bessbrook, the pawn-office, would soon be required. And not only so, but the police-barrack, the handcuffs, and the dark cells would come into fashion too, and homes now happy would soon be rendered miserable. All this Mr. Richardson had seen in too many other towns, and he decided to keep the licensed public-houses out of Bessbrook. The results have decidedly confirmed him in his resolution, and would convince the most sceptical of the wisdom of the course he thus adopted, if the town were only once or twice visited by them. Coupled with the last negative point of management is also the exclusion of police and pawn-offices, as already referred to; these follow in the wake of the dram-shop, and the exclusion of the public-house renders them unnecessary.

As bearing upon this question, we may add that there is a well-managed temperance society conducted in the town, of which Mr. Richardson is president, and Dr. Lightburne secretary. A large number of the workers, male and female, are enrolled teetotallers, and take an interest in the meetings, which are held in the schoolrooms. Occasional soirees are held in the dining hall; at these tea and coffee are provided, and very pleasing reunions are effected. At these latter Mr. J. N. Richardson, son and heir to the proprietor, takes a leading part, and, in person, sees that every one is made thoroughly comfortable. We had the pleasure of attending one of these meetings during the winter just past, and we must bear witness that "the arrangements reflected credit on all concerned," as the reporters put it.

The amount of comfort in the homes of the people at Bessbrook is exactly what might be expected from all these efforts to educate the operatives in practical matters. The houses, which we visited extensively, are kept scrupulously clean. The walls of the ground floors are neatly whitewashed, the floors are well kept, the furniture is suitable, and much of it is, moreover, ornamental. There is nothing like "an Irish cabin" to be seen; nothing of the custom of feeding the fowl and the pig in the kitchen, which still prevails amongst even rather well-to-do farmers. The good housewives appear tidy and neatly dressed, with nothing tawdry or showy about them. The children seem well kept, and everything bespeaks good wages well spent for the benefit of the household, not for the advantage of the spirit dealer, as is too often the case with even the poorest in our Irish towns, whose earnings, if well laid out, would not purchase enough of bare necessaries, much less needless and worse than useless luxuries, for a working man.

On the whole, then, we think we have clearly established our starting point, that there is a model manufacturing town, and that Bessbrook, county of Armagh, Ireland, is entitled to rank as such. Our narrative plainly proves that, even amid agitation and foolish commotion, the manufactures of the country can be promoted and the well-being of the workers carefully secured in such a model town as Bessbrook, and with such a model proprietor and employer as Mr. J. Grubb Richardson.

LORD BYRON AND HIS SISTER.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—I have waited in expectation of a categorical denial of the horrible charge brought by Mrs. Beecher Stowe against Lord Byron and his sister, on the alleged authority of the late Lady Byron. Such denial has been only indirectly given by the letter of Messrs. Wharton and Fords in your impression of yesterday. That letter is sufficient to prove that Lady Byron never contemplated the use made of her name, and that her descendants and representatives disclaim any countenance of Mrs. B. Stowe's article; but it does not specifically meet Mrs. Stowe's allegation that Lady Byron in conversing with her 13 years ago affirmed the charge now before us. It remains open, therefore, to a scandal-loving world to credit the calumny through the advantage of this flaw, involuntary, I believe, in the answer produced against it. My object in addressing you is to supply that deficiency by proving that what is now stated on Lady Byron's supposed authority is at variance in all respects with what she stated immediately after the separation, when everything was fresh in her memory in relation to the time during which, according to Mrs. B. Stowe, she believed that Byron and his sister were living together in guilt. I publish this evidence with reluctance, but in obedience to that higher obligation of justice to the voiceless and defenceless dead which bids me break through a reserve that otherwise I should have held sacred. The Lady Byron of 1818 would, I am certain, have sanctioned my doing so had she foreseen the present unparalleled occasion, and the bar that the conditions of her will present (as I infer from Messrs. Wharton and Fords' letter) against any fuller communication. Calumnies such as the present sink deep and with rapidity into the public mind, and are not easily eradicated. The fame of one of our greatest poets, and that of the kindest, and truest, and most constant friend that Byron ever had, is at stake: and it will not do to wait for revelations from the fountain-head, which are not promised, and possibly may never reach us.

The late Lady Anne Barnard, who died in 1825, a contemporary and friend of Burke, Windham, Dundas, and a host of the wise and good of that generation, and remembered in letters as the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray," had known the late Lady Byron from infancy, and took a warm interest in her, holding Lord Byron in corresponding repugnance, not to say prejudice, in consequence of what she believed to be his harsh and cruel treatment of her young friend. I transcribe the following passages, and a letter from Lady Byron herself (written in 1818) from *ricordi*, or private family memoirs, in Lady Anne's autograph, now before me. I include the letter because, although treating only in general terms of the matter and the causes of the separation, it affords collateral evidence bearing strictly upon the point of the credibility of the charge now in question:—

"The separation of Lord and Lady Byron astonished the world, which believed him a reformed man as to his habits, and a becalmed man as to his remorses. He had written nothing that appeared after his marriage till the famous 'Fare thee well' which had the power of compelling those to pity the writer who were not well aware that he was not the unhappy person he affected to be. Lady Byron's misery was whispered soon after her marriage, and his ill-usage; but no word transpired, no sign escaped from her. She gave birth shortly to a daughter, and when she went as soon as she was recovered on a visit to her father's, taking her little Ada with her, no one knew that it was to return to her lord no more. At that period a severe fit of illness had confined me to bed for two months. I heard of Lady Byron's distress; of the pains he took to give a harsh impression of her character to the world. I wrote to her, and entreated her to come and let me see and hear her, if she conceived my sympathy, or counsel could be any comfort to her. She came—but what a tale was unfolded by this interesting young creature who had so fondly hoped to have made a young man of genius and romance (as she supposed) happy! They had not been an hour in the carriage which conveyed them from the church when, breaking into a malignant sneer, 'Oh! what a dupe you have been to your imagination. How is it possible a woman of your sense could form the wild hope of reforming *me*? Many are the tears you will have to shed ere that plan is accomplished. It is enough for me that you are my wife for me to hate you; if you were the wife of any other man I own you might have charms,' &c. I, who listened, was astonished. 'How could you go on after this,' said I, 'my dear? Why did you not return to your father's?' 'Because I had not a conception he was in earnest; because I reckoned it a bad jest, and told him so,—that my opinions of him were very different from his of himself, otherwise he would not find me by his side. He laughed it over when he saw me appear hurt, and I forgot what had passed till forced to remember it. I believe he was pleased with me, too, for a little while. I suppose it had escaped his memory that I was his wife.' But she described the happiness they enjoyed to have been unequal and perturbed. Her situation in a short time might have entitled her to some tenderness, but she made no claim on him for any. He sometimes reproached her for the motives that had induced her to marry him—all was 'vanity, the vanity of Miss Milbanke carrying the point of reforming Lord Byron! He always knew *her* inducements; her pride shut her eyes to *his*; *he* wished to build up his character and his fortunes; both were somewhat deranged; she had a high name and would have a fortune worth his attention,—let her look to that for *his* motives!' 'O, Byron Byron,' she said, 'how you desolate me!' He would then accuse himself of being mad, and throw himself on the ground in a frenzy, which she believed was affected to conceal the coldness and malignity of his heart—an affectation which at that time never failed to meet with the tenderest commiseration. I could find by some implications, not followed up by me lest she might have condemned herself afterwards for her involuntary disclosures, that he soon attempted to corrupt her principles both with respect to her own conduct and her latitude for his. She saw the precipice on which she stood, and kept his sister with her as much as possible. He returned in the evenings from the haunts of vice, where he made her understand he had been, with manners so profligate! 'O, the wretch!' said I, 'and had he no moments of remorse?' 'Sometimes he appeared to have them. One night, coming home from one of his lawless parties, he saw me so indignantly collected, and bearing all with such a determined calmness, that a rush of remorse seemed to come over him; he called himself a monster, though his sister was present, and threw himself in agony at my feet. 'I could not—no—I could not forgive him such injuries. He had lost me for ever!' Astonished at the return of virtue, my tears, I believe, flowed over his face, and I said, 'Byron, all is forgotten; never, never shall you hear of it more!' He started up, and, folding his arms while he looked at me, burst into laughter. 'What do you mean?' said I. 'Only a philosophical experiment, that's all,' said he; 'I wished to ascertain the value of your resolutions.' I need not say more of this prince of duplicity, except that varied were his methods of rendering her wretched, even to the last. When her lovely little child was born, and it was laid beside its mother on the bed, and he was informed 'he might see his daughter,' after gazing at it with an exulting smile, this was the ejaculation that broke from him, 'Oh! what an implement of torture have I acquired in you!' Such he rendered it by his eyes and manner, keeping her in a perpetual alarm for its safety when in his presence. All this reads madder than I believe he was; but she had not then made up her mind to disbelieve his pretended insanity, and conceived it best to intrust her secret with the excellent Dr. Baillie, telling him all that seemed to regard the state of her husband's mind, and letting his advice regulate her conduct. Baillie doubted of his derangement; but as he did not reckon his own opinion infallible, he wished her to take precautions as if her husband was so. He recommended her going to the country, but to give him no suspicion of her intentions of remaining there, and for a short time to show no coldness in her letters till she could better ascertain his state. She went—regretting, as she told me, to wear any semblance but the truth. A short time disclosed the story to the world. He acted the part of a man driven to despair by her inflexible resentment and by the arts of a governess (once a servant in the family) who hated him. I will give you," proceeds Lady Anne, "a few paragraphs transcribed from one of Lady Byron's letters to me. It is sorrowful to think that in a very little time this young and amiable creature, wise, patient, and feeling, will have her character mistaken by every one who reads Byron's works. To rescue her from this I preserved her letters, and when she afterwards expressed a fear that anything of her writing should ever fall into hands to injure him (I suppose she meant by publication), I safely assured her that it never should. But here this letter shall be placed, a sacred record in her favour, unknown to herself:—

"'I am a very incompetent judge of the impression which the last canto of "Childe Harold" may produce on the minds of indifferent readers. It contains the usual trace of a conscience restlessly awake, though his object has been too long to aggravate its burden, as if it could thus be oppressed into eternal stupor. I will hope, as you do, that it survives for his ultimate good. It was the acuteness of his remorse, impenitent in its character, which so long seemed to demand from my compassion to spare every semblance of reproach, every look of grief, which might have said to his conscience, "You have made me wretched." I am decidedly of opinion that he is responsible. He has wished to be thought partially deranged, or on the brink of it, to perplex observers and prevent them from tracing effects to their real causes through all the intricacies of his conduct. I was, as I told you, at one time the dupe of his acted insanity, and clung to the former delusions in regard to the motives that concerned me personally, till the whole system was laid bare. He is the absolute monarch of words, and uses them, as Buonaparte did lives, for conquest, without more regard to their intrinsic value, considering them only as ciphers which must derive all their import from the situation in which he places them, and the ends to which he adapts them with such consummate skill. Why, then, you will say, does he not employ them to give a better colour to his own character? Because he is too good an actor to over act, or to assume a moral garb which it would be easy to strip off. In regard to his poetry egoism is the vital principle of his imagination, which it is difficult for him to kindle on any subject with which his own character and interests are not identified; but by the introduction of fictitious incidents, by change of scene or time, he has enveloped his poetical disclosures in a system impenetrable except to a very few, and his constant desire of creating a sensation makes him not averse to be the object of wonder and curiosity, even though accompanied by some dark and vague suspicions. Nothing has contributed more to the misunderstanding of his real character than the lonely grandeur in which he shrouds it, and his affectation of being above mankind, when he exists almost in their voice. The romance of his sentiments is another feature of this mask of state. I know no one more habitually destitute of that enthusiasm he so beautifully expresses, and to which he can work up his fancy chiefly by contagion. I had heard he was the best of brothers, the most generous of friends, and I thought such feelings only required to be warmed and cherished into more diffusive benevolence. Though these opinions are eradicated, and could never return, but, with the decay of my memory, you will not wonder if there are still moments when the association of feelings which arose from them soften and sadden my thoughts. But I have not thanked you, dearest Lady Anne, for your kindness in regard to a principal object—that of rectifying false impressions. I trust you understand my wishes, which never were to injure Lord Byron in any way; for, though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he cannot prevent me from continuing his friend, and it was from considering myself as such that I silenced the accusations by which my own conduct might have been more fully justified. It is not necessary to speak ill of his heart in general; it is sufficient that to me it was hard and impenetrable—that my own must have been broken before his could have been touched. I would rather represent this as *my* misfortune than as *his* guilt; but, surely, that misfortune is not to be made my crime! Such are my feelings; you will judge how to act. His allusions to me in "Childe Harold" are cruel and cold, but with such a semblance as to make *me* appear so, and to attract all sympathy to himself. It is said in this poem that hatred of him will be taught as a lesson to his child. I might appeal to all who have ever heard me speak of him, and still more to my own heart, to witness that there has been no moment when I have remembered injury otherwise than affectionately and sorrowfully. It is not my duty to give way to hopeless and wholly unrequited affection; but so long as I live, my chief struggle will probably be not to remember him too kindly. I do not seek the sympathy of the world, but I wish to be known by those whose opinion is valuable and whose kindness is dear to me. Among such, my dear Lady Anne, you will ever be remembered by your truly affectionate A. Byron.'"

It is the province of your readers and of the world at large to judge between the two testimonies now before them—Lady Byron's in 1816 and 1818, and that put forward in 1869 by Mrs. B. Stowe, as communicated by Lady Byron 13 years ago. In the face of the evidence now given, positive, negative, and circumstantial, there can be but two alternatives in the case,—either Mrs. B. Stowe must have entirely misunderstood Lady Byron, and been thus led into error and misstatement, or we must conclude that, under the pressure of a lifelong and secret sorrow, Lady Byron's mind had become clouded with an hallucination in respect of the particular point in question.

The reader will admire the noble but severe character displayed in Lady Byron's letter; but those who keep in view what her first impressions were, as above recorded, may probably place a more lenient interpretation than here upon some of the incidents alleged to Byron's discredit. I shall conclude with some remarks upon his character, written shortly after his death by a wise, virtuous, and charitable judge, the late Sir Walter Scott, likewise in a letter to Lady Anne Barnard:—

"Fletcher's account of poor Byron is extremely interesting. I had always a strong attachment to that unfortunate though most richly gifted man, because I thought I saw that his virtues (and he had many) were his own, and his eccentricities the result of an irritable temperament, which sometimes approached nearly to mental disease. Those who are gifted with strong nerves, a regular temper, and habitual self-command are not perhaps aware how much of what they may think virtue they owe to constitution; and such are but too severe judges of men like Byron, whose mind, like a day of alternate storm and sunshine, is all dark shades and stray gleams of light, instead of the twilight grey which illuminates happier though less distinguished mortals. I always thought that when a moral proposition was placed plainly before Lord Byron, his mind yielded a pleased and willing assent to it, but, if there was any side view given in the way of raillery or otherwise, he was willing enough to evade conviction. . . . It augurs ill for the cause of Greece that this master-spirit should have been withdrawn from their assistance just as he was obtaining a complete ascendency over their counsels. I have seen several letters from the Ionian Islands, all of which unite in speaking in the highest praise of the wisdom and temperance of his counsels, and the ascendency he was obtaining over the turbulent and ferocious chiefs of the insurgents. I have some verses written by him on his last birthday; they breathe a spirit of affection towards his wife, and a desire of dying in battle, which seems like an anticipation of his approaching fate."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
LINDSAY.

Dunecht, September 4.

THE MANAGEMENT OF WEDDINGS.

FROM a long letter in the *Queen*, signed "Kittie," we extract the following:—

"It is going quite out of fashion to display the trousseau with the presents to a privileged number of friends; but nearly everybody seems to give a kind of morning party a few days before the wedding, for the display of all those costly gifts which people are expected to bestow on brides and bridegrooms. They are laid out with as much taste as possible in the drawing-room, and, sometimes, when they are extra numerous, in the dining-room too, and are very particularly inspected by friends and relatives. Jewellery and plate, glass, china, and all the innumerable knick-knacks which adorn drawing-rooms and boudoirs, are to be seen among them. One of the latest novelties is a tray with a place for a couple of decanters, glasses, and a biscuit box in the middle, the glasses being kept in their places by ornamental claws like those of a bird. All invitations in London are being sent out long beforehand; and invitations to weddings are no exception to this rule. In the matter of bridesmaids, eight or twelve are the fashionable number. White dresses (muslin or tarlatan), trimmed with a colour, and made with high bodies open in front, and panniers, are most worn. Bonnets are more fashionable than veils and wreaths, but the bonnets generally have veils to them. People like to have little children as bridesmaids, if they can, and they generally wear those tuille hats which are so pretty and becoming. It is not customary for the bride's family to give any part of the dress to the bridesmaids. Now the bridegroom generally presents a locket to each, and bouquets are supplied to those favoured damsels in attendance, who, according to the universal formula of the speech in which their healths are proposed at the breakfast, are so anxious to tread in the footsteps of the bride, and so cordially enjoined to follow her bright example. The head bridesmaid (generally the sister, near relative, or principal friend of the bride) follows immediately after her as she goes to the altar, and holds her bouquets and gloves during the ceremony. Bridesmaids should be coupled according to their height, and should remain by the doorway until the bride arrives, standing in the order in which they follow her to the altar. They should also take care to group properly round the altar; if there are twelve, in two rows of six, or three rows of four; or when there are eight, in either a continuous or a double line. They should follow the bride after the ceremony to the vestry door, and the two principal bridesmaids are entitled to sign the register as witnesses; but if, as is mostly the case, the vestry be small, the others should not go in, but stand ready to follow the newly-married pair down the church, as they make their way to their carriage. While the bride and bridegroom are in the vestry the favours are distributed among the guests; these should be arranged in a pretty basket lined with white satin, and either the ladies' maids pin them on, or they are given away by the younger bridesmaids. There should be as many groomsmen as there are bridesmaids, the best man taking the chief bridesmaid. These do not join the bridesmaids until the ceremony is over, and then either at the vestry or the church door after the bride and bridegroom are gone, when the bridesmaids, each escorted by her particular groomsman, drive back to the bride's home. They generally assemble there, or, at all events, call for their bouquets, before proceeding to the church; but it is not customary for the rest of the friends to go to the bride's house before the ceremony. Carriages are very often provided for the bridesmaids, but for no one else, the groomsmen and the rest of the company finding their own way to the church. Every coachman and footman present at weddings expects a douceur—half a-crown for the coachman, and two shillings for the footman, is the usual thing. These are given by some servant of the establishment, with the favours, during the service. It is now the fashion to have coffee handed round before breakfast; the interval—which, as I have said, is short—is often filled with examining the wedding presents, which are still laid out for inspection. The bride and bridegroom go in to breakfast before any one else, next them their respective fathers and mothers, who sit beside them, and then the bridesmaids and groomsmen, all of whom occupy the upper part of the table. Hot soups and cutlets are handed round, but all the rest of the repast is cold. The cake occupies the centre of the table, and the bride is supposed to cut it before any one else. Nobody among fashionable people nowadays thinks of sending cards, but slices of cake are still dispatched to friends—a kindly custom which it would be a pity to forego. Wedding speeches are the same everywhere. An old friend of the family, generally the clergyman who has officiated, proposes the health of the bride and bridegroom; the latter returns thanks, and proposes the health of the bridesmaids; the best man responds for them; then follow the healths of the parents of the happy couple. These are about all the toasts that are now permitted."

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office, Sydney,
26th October, 1869.

THE following arrangements as to the ARRIVAL and DISPATCH OF ENGLISH MAILS via Suez are published for general information, viz.:—

ARRIVAL.

SUNDAY ...... 28th November, 1869, at 5 p.m.
" ...... 26th December " "
" ...... 23rd January, 1870, at 5 p.m.
" ...... 20th February " "

DISPATCH.
(*i. e.*, day upon which mail closes.)

FRIDAY ...... 3rd December, 1869 { at 9 p.m. for ordinary letters.
" ...... 31st " "
" ...... 28th January, 1870 "
" ...... 25th February " "

DANIEL EGAN.

General Post Office,
Brisbane, 10th November, 1869.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BRISBANE AND TOWNVILLE.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 11th December next for the conveyance of mails by steampacket, monthly, between Brisbane, Gladstone, Mackay, Bowen, and Townsville, for one year, commencing on or about first of January, 1870.

The tender to state the tonnage and horse-power of the steamer proposed to be employed.

The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board.

No person must be allowed to have access to the mails without written authority, and the space allotted for such mails must be secure and waterproof, and approved of by the Postmaster-General.

Times of dispatch and arrival at the several ports to be fixed upon on the acceptance of tender, the Postmaster-General retaining the power to delay the departure of the steamer from Brisbane or Townsville for a period not exceeding 48 hours.

Should the mails not be dispatched or delivered at the contract time, the Postmaster-General to hold the power to enforce a penalty at the rate of £10 for every four hours' delay, tenderer having the option of calling in at Rockhampton.

The contract amount to be paid in monthly instalments, in accordance with Treasury regulations.

The contractor and two sureties (whose signatures must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of the tender for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked on the left-hand corner "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails by Steamer."

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. GULLAND, Secretary.

TENDERS

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Catholic Cathedral at Armidale. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, D. W. RYAN, Esq., 78, King-street, Sydney; or at the residence of the Rev. M. KEOGAN, C. C., Armidale. Tenders must be sent in, addressed to the Secretaries, not later than the 30th November ensuing.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

PASTURAGE.—TO CARCASE BUTCHERS and others.—Sealed TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee, for the privilege of Grazing Sheep only on Hyde Park, and Sheep and Cattle on the Hyde Park Paddocks, east of College-street, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1870.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders are to be addressed on or before SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

Victoria Club, 15th November, 1869.

PAINTING and PLUMBING, &c., &c.—TENDERS required for Painting the External Walls and other works in connection with the Congregational Church and Schoolrooms, Newtown.
Apply to Mr. M. HARRISON, Ironmonger, Railway Bridge, Newtown, to whom tenders must be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
November 12th.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.
STEAM TUGS.
TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next, from persons willing to contract for the complete construction of Two Iron Paddle-wheel Steam Tugs, deliverable in Sydney not later than the 1st June next.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Steam Tugs."
Full particulars may be obtained on application to
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.
Offices—24, Bridge-street.
Sydney, 18th November, 1869.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited until the 26th instant for the erection of six houses in Chippendale. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 78, King-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BRUSHWARE FOR SALE.—Six shipments consigned, of Rooney and Sons' BRUSHWARE, assorted.
Agent—D. NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street.
Also CONSIGNMENTS of
Renault's pale and dark brandy, in bulk
Pim's dark mixing brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Pim's old tom, in case
Jameson's 5-year old Dublin whisky, in case
Pig iron, Clyde No. 1.
D. NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

ON SALE, Wire Dish Covers, in sets, 12 to 18 inches.
A large assortment of BATHS, including sponge, hip, shower, and children's baths
Slack's improved rapid water FILTERS
Single-hand garden or fire engines.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE.
The PLANT of the BURROWA EXPRESS Newspaper. Both the jobbing and newspaper plants are very complete.
For particulars, apply to
GEORGE FORSYTH and CO., Agents,
Wagga Wagga.
5th October

BOY BENDIXEN, No. 1! BOY BENDIXEN, No. 2.—The finest TEA in the colony, in half-chests and boxes, to be had only at BENNETT, BROTHERS, 482, George-street.

ADMIRAL PINZON'S pure SHERRY, in hogsheads, quarters, octaves, and by the dozen.
BENNETT, BROTHERS, 482, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN White Wine, Carmichael's Porphyry, pints and quarts. H. S. BIRD, Agent, Circular Quay.

AUSTRALIAN Red Wine, Burgundy, in fine condition, 17s 6d dozen. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

WINES, Red and White, of good quality, from the Patterson district. GILFILLAN and CO.

ALBURY WINES, from the Vineyard of P. F. Adams, Esq. GILFILLAN and CO.

ENGLISH MALT always on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street.

OAKUM and 1 inch hoop iron, on SALE, at MARSDEN'S Stores, Circular Quay.

FENCING WIRE.—
25 tons, No. 4, drawn fencing wire
25 tons, No. 5 to 11, ditto ditto
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

PRINTING BUSINESS.—A small compact OFFICE for SALE, cheap. J. O. BRADLY, King-street.

R. LAMB, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, 394, George-street, first floor, 6 doors from Hunter-st.
Warranted Brazilian pebbles, in case, 10s
Tortoiseshell and horn double eye-glasses, 5s, 2s 6d, 2s
Concave spectacles for short sights, 2s 6d
Gent.'s concave single eye-glass, 2s
Goggles, 1s 6d per pair; spectacles, 9d, 1s, 2s, 3s.
Manufacturing and repairing in all the above branches.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THIEVES with these faithful depositaries,
TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES,
which have never failed in fire, and have never been broken open. Price lists free by post.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

KEROSENE.—Devoe's brilliant Oil, nozzle tins. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Hunter-st.

NEW TEAS, ex Hongkong, choicest quality. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Hunter-st.

PATENT EGG BEATER.
By this extraordinary machine an egg is beaten in one minute. For SALE by
VENNARD and STEVENS,
220, Pitt-street.

PATENT KNIFE SHARPENER.
Superior and more effective than the steel. For SALE, very cheap, by
VENNARD and STEVENS,
220, Pitt-street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, for preserving and beautifying the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorised
COCOANUT OIL,
prepared expressly for this purpose.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various condition of the human hair.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It is the best and cheapest
HAIRDRESSING
in the world.
VENNARD and STEVENS, Sole Agents,
220, Pitt-street.

BAVARIAN ALE.—Deebjen and Schroder's blue label, in prime condition, imported expressly for invalids and summer drink.
KABONE, FREZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

CAMPBELLTOWN WHISKY for SALE, in quarters. STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Rochegrise brandy, dark and pale, in quarter-casks, and pale in cases
Martell's and Hennessy's brandies, in bulk, dark and pale
Ditto, ditto ditto, in case, pale; also Hennessy's three star fine old pale brandy
Lowndes's rum, geneva, JDKZ, and Key, 3 gallons
Burnett's old tom, Stewart's whisky, bulk and case, Glenlivet whisky, in quarter-casks
Dunnville's and Jamison's Irish whisky
Graham's, Carvalho's, and De Castro's port wines
Red wines, in quarter-casks
Garvey's and Gonzalez's sherries, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Jebens and other sherries, in quarter-casks
Clarets, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Heidsieck's, Moet's, Cliquot's, and Roederer's champagnes
Hocks and moselles of different brands
Maraschino, curaçoa, and assorted liqueurs.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Macquarie-place.

WIRE ROPE, Oakum, Pitch, Resin, for SALE. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

WHITING, in 3-cwt. casks.—J. R. CATTELL and CO., 129, Pitt-street.

WHALE OIL.—16 Tuns to land, ex A. H. Badger, for SALE. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

A SINGLE TOOTH, 7s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, with silver, 1s. Edwards, surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

CORNS extracted, 1s; Bunions and Defective Nails cured. C. EDWARDS, Chiropodist, 6, Bridge-st.

CORNS, Bunions, Defective Nails cured. Mr. VICTOR, Chiropodist, 811, George-street, op. Railway Station.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE. Dr EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st., nr. King-st.

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT to be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

A LEADING Line for Australia.—HENRY'S Colonial Ointment, in lid pots, from 1s upwards, everywhere.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

CONNELL'S EAST INDIAN REMEDIES for the Relief and Cure of LIVER AFFECTIONS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and AGUE.
An assortment of these celebrated Medicines just received, and now on SALE.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
3, Bridge-street.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption, and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILL.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, or obtained through any chemist or medicine vendor throughout the Australian colonies.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—At home and abroad this should be the "vade mecum" of every traveller. Holloway's Ointment is a certain cure for cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, wounds, and all skin diseases, without laying up the patient. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.—The remedy for curing Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action and imparts strength to the whole system. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption, and not to produce costiveness (as do most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system.

COUGHS and COLDS, however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time, by causing a specific influence on the lungs, so that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

VENNARD and STEVENS, Sole Agents, 220, Pitt-street.

WIGS, Fronts, and Frizzets, cheaper than ever, at Professor BURNETT'S, 563, George-st. South.

FURNITURE ETC

FOR SALE (the owner leaving the colony), a House of FURNITURE. 259, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

ANDREW LENEHAN, late of Castlereagh-street, having had thirty-five years' experience in this colony, both as a manufacturer and importer of furniture of every description, is prepared to purchase at auction or privately for those who may favour him with their commands, and is also willing to appraise and value furniture, and attend surveys; to supply every article connected with the furnishing business, and especially solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands, that he will give their orders strict attention, and that his charges will be found to be extremely moderate.

Orders or instructions addressed to 143, Pitt-street, or Hunter's Hill, will be instantly attended to.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT.

THREE SEWING-MACHINES COMBINED IN ONE!

THE NEW CLOTH PLATE,
to make all the two-thread stitches.

With this patent improvement to Wheeler and Wilson's Machines the operator is enabled to make

1st. The lock stitch, alike on both sides.

2nd. The double loop elastic (or so-called Grover and Baker stitch).

3rd. An entirely new stitch, with three threads, forming the most beautiful embroidery.

The public are respectfully invited to see the machines in operation.

VENNARD and STEVENS,
Sole Agents,
220, Pitt-street.

CAUTION.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

Counterfeit and inferior Machines are being advertised as the above, and as the sale of these worthless articles is likely not only to disappoint purchasers, but also to injure the reputation of these world-renowned Sewing-machines, the undersigned—the only authorised Agents for New South Wales and Queensland—request buyers to observe that none are genuine which have not the name Wheeler and Wilson and the number on the cloth plate, and they can only be purchased from the undersigned, or their Agents.

VENNARD and STEVENS,
No. 220, Pitt-street,
opposite Farmer and Co.'s.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The Wheeler and Wilson Family and Manufacturing Machine, £8 10s.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE for SALE, nearly new, a bargain. J. B. North and Co., George-street.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE, in perfect order, nearly new, cheap. J. B. NORTH and CO., Geo.-st.

PARTIES disposing of Furniture, &c., can immediately receive value in cash. J. B. North and Co., George-st.

CARPET AND FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSE,
Next to Telegraph Office,
George-street.
Sydney, November, 1869.

C. READ begs to inform the Residents of Sydney and Country Districts, that the position he held in connection with Messrs. D. JONES and CO., as Manager of the Carpet and Furnishing Department, terminated on 30th September, and to intimate that he has taken the premises adjoining the Telegraph Office, which he purposes opening on the 18th instant, with a choice collection of CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS, DAMASKS, UPHOLSTERY-TRIMMINGS, &c. From his long experience at home, and the past thirteen years in Sydney, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. An inspection of the stock is solicited, which, for quality and price, will bear comparison with any in the colony.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Cottage PIANOFORTE, by D'Almain, a really good instrument, at half the original cost.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a large assortment of Children's COTS, double and single, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL IRON BEDSTEADS, 62 cases, double and single; all prices, to suit the times.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL OILCLOTH, suitable for halls, 1s 6d to 2s per yard; ditto for rooms, 2s per square yard.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL 100 rolls best CHINA MATTING, all widths, white and coloured; cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand CARPETS all sizes, and HEARTHRUGS, to match; low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Dining-room SUITE, consisting of Couch, 6 Chairs, and Easy Chair; price, £8 10s; very cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Drawing-room SUITES, in green and gold, crimson and gold, green rep, &c., in solid walnut wood frames; also Oval Walnut wood Tables and Chiffoniers to match; 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL handsome Vases, Bohemian cut-glass Lustres, Marble Fonts, and a large assortment of Ornaments and Articles of Vertu, suitable for a drawing-room.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Services; also, a large assortment of Toiletware and Glassware, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Spoons, Forks, &c.; also, Table Cutlery of every description.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing to call and inspect our large and varied Stock before making their purchases elsewhere.

N.B.—FURNITURE carefully packed by first-class packers for transmission to all parts of the colony; and Spring Vans always on hire.

Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully begs to inform his friends that his connection with the late firm of LAWSON and CARTER ceased on the 30th September last; and that he has commenced business on his own account, at No. 15, Jamison-street, the premises formerly occupied by the late firm, and for many years known as Hunt's Cabinet Manufactory.

R. CARTER,
Cabinet and Upholstery Manufactory and Warehouse,
☞ 15, Jamison-street.

ON SALE, at Mr. FAIRFAX'S Furniture Warehouse, Burdekin-terrace, William-st., a very handsome Walnut Canterbury WHATNOT, and pair of Crimson Damask CURTAINS, with poles, rings, &c., complete; equal to new.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE, first-class HACK, well-bred and quiet; will carry a lady. C. FIRMAN, York-street.

FOR SALE, a PATENT SAFETY CAB, in first-class condition. Mr. Wynne, 749, George-street.

FOR SALE, a dark chesnut HORSE, sound and quiet, saddle or harness, suit a baker's or spring-cart, dog-cart, or buggy; trial given. T. and W. CLARE, 156, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, at POTTIE'S, 365, Castlereagh-street, two very good Buggy COBS.

FOR SALE, 4-wheel VAN, HORSE, and HARNESS, suit grocer or traveller. 13, Margaret-street.

WANTED, to SELL Baker's CART HORSES; also a large Trough. 93, Parramatta-street.

PAIR well-matched bay Buggy HORSES, good steppers, £25; horse, double-seated buggy, and harness, £35 lot; pagnel spring-cart, horse, and harness, £15 lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN Hooded BUGGY, in first-class order, with brake, pole, and shafts, £42. Gibson and Co.

FOR SALE, a good light OMNIBUS Car, Horses, and Harness. Mr. Cooper, news agent, Glebe Road.

BICYCLE for SALE, second-hand, cheap. J. MOORE, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, bay HORSE, with black points, 5 years old (sire, William Tell); a splendid saddle, buggy, or a good match horse. Price, £20. Mr. MANNING, 131, Woolloomooloo-street.

NOTICE.

J. ROBERTSON wishes to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the general public for the liberal patronage he has received for the past twenty-five years, and to inform them he is now prepared to supply all descriptions of vehicles and materials at a lower rate than any other establishment in the colonies.

Having the largest premises, and the largest and most perfect and extensive machinery, he is bound to sell at reduced prices, and is determined to refuse no reasonable offer. Sketches of anything in the trade for intending purchasers will be forwarded on receipt of application.

The proprietor would recommend all before they purchase anywhere, to call and see the following, now on SALE—

Concord, cut-under, eureka, slide-seat, and sociable buggies
Cut-under and gipsy sociables, cab-phaetons, with and without doors, first-class barouche, for one or two horses
Surveyors' and express waggons, gipsy and side-door gipsy waggons
Spring and pagnel carts, grocers' and wholesale warehouse carts
Bicycles, tricycles, and velocipedes
Wheels, of every description, with and without tyres
Wheelstuff, of every description, dressed or in the rough
Bent buggy felloes, blue gum felloes, spokes, of every description (rough or dressed), turned stocks, bored and morticed, and every description of coach materials.

ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory,
483, 485, 487, 489, and 491, Pitt-street South,
Sydney.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

THE Undersigned has for private SALE the following PROPERTIES:—

BURWOOD.—FINE ORCHARD and VINEYARD, of six acres, with cottage of three rooms, stables and sheds, 250 orange trees, 100 very choice assorted fruits, 1500 very best vines, abundance of water; fenced with close paling fence; frontage to three roads. Price extremely moderate.

ADDISON ROAD, ENMORE.—Choice suburban RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, known as the property of Mrs. Sims, immediately opposite the Marrickville Council-chambers, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 11 perches.

DARLING NURSERY ESTATE.—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on stone foundation, containing four good rooms, with weatherboard cottage of three rooms at the rear, well known as the property of Mr. John Logue.

SOUTH KINGSTON.—BLOCK OF LAND, being portions of lots 20 and 21 of section 8 of this estate, having 132 feet frontage to Merchant and Cambridge streets.

J. H. MILLER,
Land Sale Rooms, 182, Pitt-street.

GOULBURN.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

that well-known House, THE EMU INN, situated in Auburn-street, Goulburn.

The house is a brick-building, well and faithfully built, and contains, besides the bar, 13 rooms, together with kitchen, stables, coach-house, &c., and every convenience for carrying on a first-class business, and is only brought into the market in consequence of the proprietor wishing to relinquish hotel keeping. The Emu Inn has always been a favourite house, and is still doing a good paying trade.

F. S. C. and Co., in introducing this property to the notice of the public, deem it only necessary to make the following remark, viz.—That a man of energy and good business habits could not fail in realising a competency in a very few years.

Further particulars and every information can be obtained on application to F. S. COHEN and CO., Stock, Station, and Land Agents, &c., Auburn-street, Goulburn.

FOR SALE, the best Waterfrontage SITE on the Elizabeth Bay Estate, Darlinghurst, containing three-quarters of an acre, near the newly erected residence of John Hughes, Esq. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

W. H. TINDELL has for SALE, at Five Dock, near Burwood, a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with about three acres of ground attached, well worthy the attention of capitalists seeking a safe investment, or any family desiring a genteel freehold residence, commanding magnificent scenery, and within an easy access of Sydney; also, about six miles from Sydney, two COTTAGES, with about one acre garden and orchard, unequalled for a business site, on the Parramatta Road. Plans of above at office.

To LET.—Ashfield, two Villa Residences; Darlinghurst, one House, 8 rooms, and one 4 rooms; Woolloomooloo, two Houses, 7 rooms, William-street; Glebe Point Road, No. 2, Ida-terrace, 6 rooms, kitchen, and garden.
612, Brickfield-hill.

STOCK AND STATIONS

CATTLE STATIONS.
For SALE, those splendid STATIONS on the Macquarie River, fifty miles below Dubbo, known as Mullah, Back Mullah, Outerback Mullah, and Enmore, district Wellington; also Gallawandra district, Bligh; together with 2000 head of Cattle, to be mustered and delivered.

Apply GEORGE OAKES, Parramatta.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS SHEEP STATION FOR SALE.

The well-known Station of Black Creek, with the adjacent run of Phillip Creek, and Cattle and Spring Creek, including 700 acres of purchase land, situated in the district of Liverpool Plains, and adjoining the A. A. Co.'s Warrah Estate. With these runs will be sold 12,000 Collaroy bred sheep, a large proportion of which are maiden ewes.

For further information apply to WILLIAM T. KEENE, Esq., the Resident Manager; or to
ROWLAND J. TRAILL, Collaroy.

FOR SALE, a good quiet Camden-bred COW, on the point of calving; accustomed to Domain. Apply at 147, Phillip-street.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. SMITH will sell by auction, at 12 o'clock, at 701, a lot of prime fat lambs.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,

The usual variety of saddle and harness horses.
At 11 o'clock sharp,
20 superior fat lambs—J. K. Hone, Esq.
20 ditto ditto—John Anderson, Esq.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

As above.

Regular Sales: At the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

☞ Horses and vehicles on hire.

Fat Lambs.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, on FRIDAY, at quarter past 12 o'clock,
40 lambs, very superior, R. W. Doyle's
40 ditto, ditto, Corregan's
20 ditto, ditto, M'Innis's
20 ditto, ditto, Dines's.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Yards, on FRIDAY, at a quarter-past 12 o'clock,
600 very prime ewes.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from E. Richards, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
200 really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from T. J. Fisher, Esq., in behalf of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to sell, at his yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
1800 very prime wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. Colwell, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
140 very superior prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. F. M'Alister, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s, Yards, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
500 very superior fat wethers, in lots.
(Per train.)

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from W. J. Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 18th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
150 very prime fat cattle, in lots.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Messrs. Dangar, Brothers, to sell, at his Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, at 9.30 a.m.,
50 prime fat bullocks.

Horses from the South Country.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by —. Robinson, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
30 head horses, all thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

They comprise light and heavy draught, handsome buggy cobs, and the noted steeple-chaser Marquis, the winner of four hurdle races out of six.

Terms, cash.

The noted Steeplechaser MARQUIS.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by —. Robinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock,
The noted steeplechase horse MARQUIS.
Full particulars at sale.

Weekly Live Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Prime fat calves, fat lambs, prime porkers (corn-fed), suckers, poultry, &c., &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
20 prime fat calves, from C. Nicholson, Esq., Sutton Forest
20 fat lambs, from J. Atkinson, Esq., Berrima
40 ditto, from T. Herbert, Esq., Picton
20 ditto, from J. Tickner, Esq., Camden
150 corn-fed fat pigs and stores, from Camden, Picton, Oaks, &c.

T. W. C. RAVEN will sell by auction, on the H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, THIS MORNING,
Bales of lucerne hay.
Without the slightest reserve.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, pigs, lambs, suckers, greaves, milldust, &c.
100 fat sheep—W. F. Buchanan's
100 fat lambs—ditto
20 ditto ditto—E. H. Woodhouse's
20 ditto ditto—Q. C. and R. Tarrant's.

MR. C. CARR has received instructions to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, at 119, Bourke-street, corner Woolloomooloo-street, bedsteads and feather beds, drawers, glass and china ware, and cooking utensils, &c., &c. No reserve.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th November, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 19th November,
Tallow, hides, leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sales.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th November, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
And at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay,
TO-MORROW, Friday,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Mess beef and barrel pork.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
At his Produce Stores, on FRIDAY,
Hides and tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th instant, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY 19th November, at half-past 2 o'clock,
120 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Wool. Wool.

BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Bales wool and sheepskins.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

At the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
300 bales wool
Sheepskins.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th November, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
911 bales wool
Sheepskins.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 19th November, at 11 o'clock,
Hides
Black oil, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

SMALL GROCER'S SHOP, WATERLOO.

T. M. SLATTERY and CO. are instructed by Mr. Joseph Nelson to sell by auction, at their Sale Room, 143, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
A grocer's shop, in Wyndham-street, consisting of shop, two rooms, shed, stable, &c. Leasehold.

To Dealers and others.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp,
The stock-in-trade of a dealer, consisting of new and second-hand clothing, furniture, jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.
Australian Pawn Office.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, opposite Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock a.m., the undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. William Moss, pawnbroker, 98, Parramatta-street, and Botany-street, Chippendale, according to specific dates, viz.:—

1869.
May—1st, gent.'s ring; 4th, red blanket and 4 pieces clothing; 6th, skirt and 4 bedgowns; 19th, velvet jacket, pair trousers; 22nd, gent.'s ring gold albert, dress, vest, and trousers; 24th, tweed dress; 25th, vest and trousers; 26th, shawl, crimean shirt, and trousers.
June—1st, suite net curtains, &c.; 9th, dresspiece and lining; 12th, 2 rings; 15th, silver geneva watch 131 and guard; 19th, 2 dresses, 2 petticoats, &c.; 21st, pair earrings in case; 29th, silver hunting lever watch 6645.
July—3rd, infant's robe, &c.; 5th, merino dress, Paisley shawl, 11 towels, and sundries, 7 books, 2 vests; 12th, embroidered petticoat and ring; 13th, coat, trousers, and vest, brooch in case; 14th, 7 pieces sundry clothing; 16th, coat, trousers, and vest; 17th, railway rug; 24th, pair gent.'s elastic side boots; 29th, cloth jacket; 30th, dresspiece and 2 rings, &c., violin and bow in case.

Botany-street.

1869.
May—8th, dress skirt, and vest; 11th, silk dress; 15th, ladies' jacket, 2 chairs; 18th, ring and saltcellar; 19th, shirt and 4 pieces clothing; 20th, poncho; 22nd, sewing-machine; 25th, silver verge watch 3053.
June—1st, shawl; 2nd, 18 pieces German silver spoons, &c.; 9th, coat; 10th, frock and trousers; 14th, shawl, sheet, and drawers; 16th, shawl and 4 dresses; 18th, silk dresspiece; 26th, silver verge watch 18967, gold hunting geneva watch 12,802; 29th, box carpenters' tools.
July—3rd, shawl; 10th, frock, jacket, and boots; 12th, pair trousers, 2 dresses; 17th, shawl; 19th, gold chain; 20th, coat; 23rd, silk dress, skirt, chemise, and book; 26th, remnant tweed, petticoat, and 3 chemises; 29th, pair trousers; also, a number of pledges of 5s. and under, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Gilmore.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Surry-street, Darlinghurst,
Superior and useful household furniture, consisting of tables, chiffonieres, chairs, bookcase, clocks, carpet, bedsteads, sofas, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 165, Clarence-street, near King-street,
Household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, chest drawers, pictures, clocks, bedsteads, quantity bedding, feather beds, pillows, kitchen utensils, and effects.

To Publicans, Dealers, and others.

On the Premises, Sydney Arms, Castlereagh-street, opposite Kiss's Horse Bazaar,

On FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mrs. E. Thompson to sell by public auction,
License, bar fixtures, counter, beer-engine, gas-fittings, bagatelle table and implements complete, wooden partitions all over the house, &c.
Household furniture and effects
Stock-in-trade of ales, wines, spirits, &c.

On THURSDAY, November 18, at 11 o'clock.

Positively Unreserved Sale of
Superior and Elegant Household Furniture and Effects, Books, Birds, &c.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

Under and by virtue of a Bill of Sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, November 18th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Superior household furniture and effects, consisting of
Dining and bedroom tables
Handsome rosewood shaped loo table
Elegant walnut whatnot, lady's work-table
Horsehair-seated couches and chairs
Easy and cane-seated chairs, bedsteps
Wardrobe, chiffoniere, safes, round table
Marble-top, &c., looking glasses [illegible]
double) and bedding
Wood four-post bedstead and bedding
Rocking chairs, proof engravings, kitchen utensils
Handsome gilt timepiece, under shade
A large variety of
Handsomely bound books
Cockatoo, parrots, &c.
Also,
1 cask Bass and Co.'s bottled ale.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex John Duthie, and Landsborough.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY next.

Commencing each Day at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY, the 18th and 19th November,
Seasonable invoices of summer goods, comprising
Striped drills
Light ground prints
Printed muslins
Rough browns
Brown linens
Twilled sheeting
Brown cotton half hose
Women's and girl's hose
Children's super sox
Merino shirts
Grey calicoes
Men's and boys' mole trousers
Light tweed trousers and vests
Reefing jackets
Drill trousers
Fancy doe vests
Blue diagonal sacs and vests
Boys' tweed suits, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Belts.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
2 cases ladies' fashionable belts, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Empty Flour Bags.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
20 dozen empty flour bags.
Terms at sale.

Umbrellas and Parachutes.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
1 case of ladies' and gent.'s umbrellas, fashionable goods, lined and unlined.
Terms at sale.

Ex Ambassador.

On account of the Shippers.

☞ 10 Cases Straw Hats, for Positive Sale.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, without reserve, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
10 cases of the newest and most fashionable goods, comprising
Girls, maids, and ladies' white split straw
Ditto, ditto, and ditto leghorn straw
Boys' and youth's leghorn sailor straw
Ladies' leghorn Brighton straw, &c., &c.
Also,
1 case fancy ornaments for trimmings.
Terms at sale.

Brushware.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 275, George-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
16 casks and cases brushware.
Broomheads, dandy, scrub, shoe, horse, bannister, and painters' brushes, sash tools, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

A FREEHOLD RENTAL OF £130 PER YEAR.

DAY OF SALE, NOVEMBER 18th.

LOT 1.
A House in Clarence-lane, at its junction with Kent-street, westward of St. Philip's Church, occupied by Mr. William Martin.
A House adjoining Mr. Martin's, occupied by Mr. Murray, fronting to Clarence-lane.
LOT 2.
Two Cottages, a little to the southward of Mr. Martin's, towards Margaret-place, the property of Mr. Bond, having frontage of 39 feet to Clarence-lane, let at eight shillings and sixpence each per week.
One Five-roomed Cottage at the rear of the two last-mentioned dwellings, having 36 feet frontage to Kent-street, producing sixteen shillings per week.
Total rental, £2 10s per week.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
The properties above mentioned.
Title, satisfactory. Terms at sale.

HOUSE, No. 21, NORTON-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 18th of November, at 11 o'clock,
A neat substantial brick-built house, on the west side of Norton-street, near the south end, being No. 21, occupied by Mr. J. Dent, who will show the premises.
It has a verandah in front, contains four rooms and attic bedroom, a kitchen, and minor arrangements for convenience of a small family. The land extends through to Little Norton-street, to which the frontage is the same as that in the main street.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 25th November.

RUNNYMEDE, POINT PIPER ROAD.

Important Sale by Auction of
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BRILLIANT-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
MARBLE VASES
ENGRAVINGS, and
General Household Effects.

Full particulars and catalogues will be duly published.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from — Weaver, Esq., who is leaving Sydney, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Runnymede, Point Piper Road, on THURSDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF AN IRONMONGER, who is relinquishing business.

On THURSDAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
To Ironmongers, Hardware Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of an ironmonger.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

A Shipment ex Abergeldie,
of
15 CASES CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting of
Assorted Lock Knives
5-inch and 4½-inch Bone ditto
Sportsmen's Knives
Pocket Knives
3-blade Spear ditto
Pruning Knives
Scissors
Bodkin Scissors
Table Cutlery
9-inch Stag Steels
Case Openers
Corkscrews
Bell Office Gum Bottles, with caps and brushes
Brussels Carpet Bags
Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

To Cutlers, Fancy Repositories, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Abergeldie,
15 cases cutlery and fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

Wharf.

To Shippers
Grocers
Dealers, Speculators, and others.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction, by order of T. B. Ward, Esq.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from T. B. Ward, Esq., to sell by auction, on an early day,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, consisting of
Wines and spirits
Groceries, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

THURSDAY, 18th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Of the favourite manufacture of James Davies and Sons.
Now landing in splendid condition ex La Hogue.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others concerned.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by public auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable boots and shoes, now landing in first-rate order, ex La Hogue, of the celebrated manufacture of James Davies and Sons, comprising
Ladies' memel E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Ladies' kid ditto, M.H., plain and fancy
Ditto cloth ditto, T.P.H.
Ditto French cashmere ditto, M.H.
Ditto English ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Girls' memel ditto ditto, 10-13, plain and fancy
Ditto ditto ditto, 6-9, ditto ditto
Ditto kid ditto, Garibaldi and fancy, 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto, P.P.S. and plain
Children's memel balmorals, 2-6
Ditto coloured morocco and patent E.S. and balmorals
Ditto patent calf and coloured morocco strap shoes, 2-5.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

Clothing, Drapery, Leather, Dresses, Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

BARQUE EUROMEDHA.

On account of whom it may concern.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edward Chapman and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The barque EUROMEDHA, 345 tons register, with boats, spars, anchors, chains, &c., &c., wrecked on the S.W. end of the Bampton Shoal.
Terms, cash.

P.S.—The long boat and cutter were hauled up and covered over on Bennett's Island by Captain Scaplehorn when he left them.

Brig EGERATEIA.

To Mauritius, Eastern Voyage, and Intercolonial Traders.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Williams and Co. to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on MONDAY, November 22, at 11 o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing brig Egerateia, just arrived from Boston.
This superior vessel is English-built, A1 at Lloyds up to 1875. She carries 300 tons, is remarkably well found in every respect, and moves without ballast.
Full particulars, with inventory, at sale.
Terms liberal.

Hobart Town Palings
5 and 6 Feet.

Now landing ex Tasso.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock,
20,000 broad palings, 6 feet
15,000 ditto, 5 feet.
Terms liberal.

THIS DAY, Thursday, November 18, 1869.

Important Positive Sale.

Under Instructions from Mason, Brothers, at their Stores, 183, Pitt-street.

100 Packages Earthenware, Glass, and China.
To close various consignments.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Stores of Mason, Brothers, 183, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 packages earthenware, china, and glassware, consisting of, in original packages—
Earthenware, dinnerware, breakfast and toilet ware, jugs, mugs, bowls, cups and saucers; assorted crates glass, tumblers, wines, and decanters; china, blue, figured, white and gold.

The whole embracing a great variety of first-class goods, and in first-rate order.
Terms liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY, November 19, 1869.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

Fancy Baskets
Perambulators
Brushware
Fancy Goods.

To Toy Merchants, Fancy Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms (by permission of Messrs. Byrnes and Tighe), on FRIDAY next, November 19, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases fancy baskets
One ditto London perambulators
Ten cases fancy merchandise, in great variety.

Terms, most liberal.

Under £20, cash; above that sum and up to £50, three months; above £50, four months; above £100, four and five months.

FRIDAY, November 19th, 1869.

Important Unreserved Sale.
Fancy Merchandise
Guns, Cutlery, Basketware, &c.

To Toy and Fancy Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, by permission of Messrs. Byrnes and Tighe, on FRIDAY next, November 19th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, viz.—
Transparent slates
Basketware, comprising ladies' fancy baskets, bassinets
Garden caps, baby linen
Work baskets, reticules, &c.
Billiard balls
Indiarubber goods
Steel alberts
Dolls and fancy goods
Guns, superior
Brushware
Cutlery
Bass brooms
Basketware
Perambulators.
Terms, liberal.

BISHOPTHORPE, GLEBE.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FAMILY RESIDENCES situate in DERWENT-STREET, opposite the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLHOUSE.

TITLE.—The residue of 99 years lease, subject to a ground rent of £10 5s per annum on each house.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th November,
Those two faithfully built family residences, situate in DERWENT-STREET, GLEBE,
built of brick, cemented, with shingled roofs, each containing verandah, back and front, hall, 4 rooms, 2 attics, kitchen, and servant's room, with tank to hold 3000 gallons water.

☞ This property, situate in the best position on the Glebe, was built solely as a permanent investment, and the construction throughout is of a superior order. The Auctioneers do not hesitate to recommend it as a
FIRST-CLASS STERLING INVESTMENT,
and one well worth the attention of those in search of such. The situation of [illegible]

TO-MORROW.

GREAT UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE,

In consequence of the Proprietor leaving the Colony.

VALUABLE CITY INVESTMENTS.

CUMBERLAND-STREET,
PRINCE-STREET,
FORT-STREET,
PALMER-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WILLIAM HOGAN, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 19th November, at 11 o'clock,
The following city freeholds:

CUMBERLAND-STREET

LOT 1.—Four dwelling-houses, Nos. 167, 169, 171, and 173, CUMBERLAND-STREET, east side, one of which contains 8 rooms and kitchen, and three, six rooms and kitchen, erected upon a block of land having 62 feet 6 inches frontage to Cumberland-street, and bounded on the south by WATSON'S PROPERTY, and on the north by property belonging to Mr. LONG. Rental, £222 6s. per annum.

LOT 2.—Two brick and stone-built dwelling-houses, Nos. 61 and 63, PRINCE-STREET, west side, and two cottages adjoining, Nos. 65 and 67, PRINCE-STREET, erected upon a block of land having 80 feet 6 inches frontage to Prince-street. Rental, £197 17s. per annum.

LOT 3.—Large block of land, 38 FEET FRONTAGE east side of the north end of Prince-street, together with the FIRST-CLASS well-finished FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 4, Prince-street, overlooking the harbour. Rental, £104 PER ANNUM.

LOT 4.—2-story brick-built house, No. 56, PRINCE-STREET, east side, adjoining Challener's Buildings, and opposite property formerly belonging to Mr. Kurtz, erected upon allotment of land No. 17 of section 73 of the City, having 16 feet frontage to PRINCE-STREET. Rental, £41 12s per annum.

PRINCE AND FORT STREETS.

LOT 5.—Cottage residence, No. 99, PRINCE-STREET, on the west side, a few doors north of Essex-street, erected upon an allotment of land having the following frontages—
36 FEET TO PRINCE-STREET
and
21½ FEET TO FORT-STREET.
Rental, £78 per annum.

PALMER-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

LOT 6.—Brick-built dwelling-house, No. 117, PALMER-STREET, on the west side, 4 doors north of William-street. THE LAND has 20 feet frontage with a depth of 97 feet 6 inches extending to a lane at the rear. Rental, £52 per annum.

The auctioneers beg to inform capitalists and others seeking
PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENTS,
that the proprietor having determined, in consequence of family arrangements, to leave the colony, his instructions are to effect AN ABSOLUTE UNRESERVED SALE of the above portions of his estate.
TERMS, liberal, at sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Sale by Public Auction, at Nicholl's Hotel, Scone, on MONDAY, 22nd November, at 12 o'clock, of the following ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.

MR. JAMES HUTCHISON has been favoured with instructions from Vincent W. Giblin, Esq., General Manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, to submit for sale by public auction, on MONDAY, 22nd November, at Nicholl's Hotel, Scone,
The following town allotments:—
Allotment 4, section 11, Scone village, 2 roods
Allotment 6, ditto 13, ditto ditto, 2 roods
Allotment 4, ditto 16, ditto ditto, 2 roods
Allotment 19, ditto 4, ditto town, 2 roods
Allotment 20, ditto 4, ditto ditto, 2 roods.

Also, at Wightman's Hotel, Murrurundi, on MONDAY, 29th November, at 12 o'clock:—
Allotment 2, section, 9, Murrurundi town, 2 roods
Allotment 1, ditto 9, ditto ditto, 2 roods
Allotment 1, ditto 10, ditto ditto, 2 roods
Allotment 15, ditto 1, ditto village, 2 roods
Allotment 20, ditto 3, ditto ditto, 2 roods.

Terms:—Under £50, cash; £50 and over, one-fourth cash, the balance by bills at six and nine months, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. MARTIN MELLIDAY, of Broughton Villa, Kiama, are invited to attend his funeral, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to move from the Commercial Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets, Sydney, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	£200,000
Reserve Fund	£50,000

THE ASSETS
OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (limited). W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-st.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).

Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary

FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA
(in connexion with the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA).

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
George Wigram Allen, Esq.
His Honor Judge Francis
John Frazer, Esq.
Robert George Massie, Esq.
Professor Pell
A. H. Richardson, Esq.

Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each (2s. 6d. per share, payable on allotment, and 2s. 6d. at three months' notice).

A colonial company of undoubted responsibility to undertake Fidelity Guarantees for persons employed in situations of trust has now become an urgent want in this community; and as the guarantee business has proved uniformly successful here and elsewhere, the public are invited to join in the formation of the present company.

In consequence of the reported failure of the European Assurance Company very many persons guaranteed under the Fidelity Policies of that company will require immediately another office to afford the necessary security. This company will therefore start with the unusual advantage of a large business at first. Details are known to the directors which cannot be published in this prospectus, but they are such as to convince them that a business very profitable to the shareholders may now be secured.

A profit may fairly be expected sufficient to pay a handsome dividend from the first, and rapidly accumulate a reserve fund equal to the paid-up capital, after which the whole profits may be divided among the shareholders.

The company will be considered formed upon 20,000 shares being subscribed for, and applications for a con- Association of Australasia that the expense of management will be kept at the lowest point.

Two shillings and sixpence per share will be payable on allotment, and two shillings and sixpence at three months' notice, and it is not proposed to call up more than this five shillings per share, unless actually required. The object of the paid-up capital is to provide a security to the policy-holders, and a larger amount is unnecessary.

The capital improved at interest in a safe, and tangible investment will be a source of profit from the first, in addition to that derived from the business.

An Act of Incorporation will be forthwith applied for to limit the liability of shareholders to £1 per share besides the amount of the share.

Applications for shares are requested to be addressed to Mr. JOSIAH MULLENS, Stock and Share Broker, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney, or to any of the other share brokers.

The share list will close on THURSDAY, the 25th November instant.

A form of application for shares is annexed.

A. H. RICHARDSON,
Managing Director of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION of AUSTRALASIA.
247, George-street, Sydney, October 26, 1869.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
247, George-street, Sydney.

I request that you will allot to me ——— shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number of shares that may be allotted to me, and to execute the Deed of Settlement when required.

Dated at this day of 1869.

(Signature) ———
(Address) ———
(Occupation) ———

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Principal Office,—247, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Chairman.

George Wigram Allen, Esq.	John Frazer, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G.	Robert G. Massie, Esq.
	Sir James Martin, Q.C.
His Honor Judge Francis	Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.

Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq. (Consulting Actuary).
A. H. Richardson, Esq. (Managing Director).

A. M. a'Beckett, Esq, F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Officer.

Robert Thomson, F.I.A., Actuary.

ALL POLICIES issued by the Association are INDEFEASIBLE.

POLICIES thus become undeniable as collateral security.

The ASSURED may change his place of residence, travel where he likes, and engage in any occupation; and provided there has been no intentional misrepresentation at the first, and all premiums paid, the policy will not be vitiated by his dying from any cause whatever.

A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD meet daily for the dispatch of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all information, may be obtained on application to the Actuary.
A. H. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United capital .... £2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows interest on FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates, viz.:—
For 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto, at 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto, at 5½ ditto ditto
18 ditto, at 6 ditto ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

The free list suspended, the Press excepted.

THIS EVENING, Thursday,
the performance will commence with the new drama of modern life entitled
FORMOSA!
or
THE RAILROAD TO RUIN!
by Dion Boucicault, Esq.,
supported by the entire company.

To conclude with
THE LOTTERY TICKET.

This most attractive and successful drama was witnessed on Saturday and Monday by delighted and enthusiastic crowds of every class of society, who testified their gratification in the most unmistakable manner.

N.B.—The play will be repeated every evening. As regards the scenery, the furniture, and the general mounting of the play, the management proudly defy comparison. Never has a play on the Sydney boards been so superbly framed.

At the same time, there is not a line to offend the most fastidious.

LONDON SPECTATOR, August 21.

FORMOSA is in no way offensive either to morals or propriety. She says and does nothing *outré*, is, in fact, too little debased by her position, and, compared with many a personage seen of late years upon the London stage, she is propriety itself. As far as words and gestures go, an hour of *La Grand Duchesse* would do more harm than all *Formosa*. From first to last *Formosa* is the victim of positive torture, arising from the intensity of her own shame and humiliation. In all her finery and splendour, she is a poor wretch, denounced, and coerced, and scorned at every turn, derided by swindlers, cursed by her parents, so tortured by an affection which cannot be returned that she sacrifices all her gains to save a man and make some reparation for her life.

FORMOSA EVERY EVENING.

MERRIMENT FOR THE HEALTHFUL.

MATTER FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

WARNING FOR THE BAD.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE GOOD.

DELIGHT AND PROFIT FOR ALL.

FORMOSA! FORMOSA!! FORMOSA!!!

THE RAILROAD TO RUIN, EVERY EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Late Victoria Theatre.
Lessee .... Mr. W. Dind.
LA GYMNASE,
et
THEATRE DE GRANDE VARIETE.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 18th,
First appearance in Sydney
of
LES FILS DE L'AIR
(Sons of the Air),

Spanish and French acrobatic and gymnastic company, from Spain, France, Portugal, South America, Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and lately Melbourne, where crowded houses have received them with the
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM,
and whose daring and marvellous feats produced the most
AWE-STRIKING SENSATION.

Signor Ventura Diaz, Signor Jose Ibanez, Signor Manuel Correa, and Mons. Jean Marie Duprat.

To supplement the entertainments of these truly great performers, the following artistes will appear:—
Madame Laporte and George Simms, comedians, &c.
Mr. E. Alexander, Irish vocalist; Mr. J. Flintoff, versatile.
Leader of the orchestra, Mr. W. Radcliff.

N.B.—These Spanish performers far surpass anything ever witnessed in the gymnastic school before in this colony.
GEORGE SIMMS, Manager.

Dress Circle, 4s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s; Upper Circle, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
REVIVAL OF THE SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

The original promoters (with one exception) beg to inform their friends and the public that, on SATURDAY EVENING next, they will resume the usual weekly CONCERTS at the above Hall.
Miss James,
Miss Clara Lea,
Miss Higgins,
Mr. Harry Gooch,
Mr. [illegible]
and all the old favourites will appear.
J. A. ROBINSON, Hon. Treasurer.
J. F. HENNESSY, Hon. Secretary.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL,
Castlereagh-street.
Proprietor, Mr. W. T. Johnson. Manager, Mr. Ford.
TO-NIGHT, Mr. TURNER, the great comique, from Melbourne.
Part 1st. A Grand Concert. Part 2nd. Farce of "The Wild Irishman." Part 3rd. Variety of singing and dancing. Part 4th. Burlesque of "Norma."
Admission free.

PYRMONT.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S C. E. SCHOOL.—Subscription EXCURSION to BALMORAL, THIS DAY, Thursday. Steamer BREADALBANE will leave the John-street Wharf at 9.30 a.m. sharp.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE GRAND EXCURSION TO PEARL BAY, Middle Harbour, on TUESDAY, November 30th. The steamer KEMBLA will leave Circular Quay at 9, 11, and 1. The Band of the No 2 Division, also Highland Pipers, are engaged. Double return tickets, 3s 6d; single return, 2s; children, 1s. Hot and cold water provided. Refreshments to be had on the ground. Tickets to be had of any of the W. P.s of the Division, and at the Temperance Hall.
W. J. CLARK, Secretary.

WAXWORKS.
Sole Proprietors—Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Great Success of the SIAMESE TWINS; must be seen to be believed. Admission, 1s; Children, 6d.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
To MANLY BEACH,
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 19th, 1869.

Steamer BREADALBANE, from Circular Wharf, at 7.30;
PHANTOM, from Woolloomooloo, at 7.15.
Returning from Manly Beach at 10 30 p.m.
A FIRST-CLASS BRASS BAND is engaged.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s. 6d.
THOMAS HESELTON.

EXCURSIONISTS.—Commodious steamer ALCHYMIST, £5 10s per day (holidays excepted). Baltic Wf.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—Steamer PLATYPUS (carries 230), for HIRE, for excursionists, &c., £5 per day, holidays excepted. Apply King-street Wharf.

A SELECT FREE and EASY, EVERY EVENING. Prince Albert Hotel, 750, George-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

DENISON HOUSE,
Opposite Bank New South Wales.

THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's Black LUSTRE COATS, 12s 6d.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's LINEN GALATEA JACKETS, 13s 6d.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's NANKEEN TROUSERS and VESTS.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's TWEED TROUSERS and VEST, 21s.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's superfine BLACK CLOTH FROCK and DRESS COATS, 63s.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's BLACK DRESS TROUSERS, 22s 6d.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's BLACK DRESS VESTS, 12s 6d.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
Gentlemen's SUMMER VESTS, in LINEN, GRASS-CLOTH, WHITE and FANCY MARSELLA, and ALPACA.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now selling
COLONIAL made CLOTHING, warranted to FIT and WEAR WELL, as cheap as IMPORTED Slop CLOTHING.
THOMPSON and GILES,
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, HATTERS,
HOSIERS, and MEN'S MERCERS,
DENISON HOUSE,
George-street, Sydney.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
EXPIRATION OF LEASE.
The whole of W. CREGO'S large and varied Stock of BOOTS and SHOES must be cleared out within twenty-one days, at an immense reduction in prices, for cash only.
W. CREGO,
103, King-street, three doors from Pitt-street.

STAYS.—FIRST-CLASS STAYS.—Cheap STAYS, from 18 inches to 40 inches. Good Stays, 1s 11d and 2s 11d. Stays, 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d, at E. WAY'S, Pitt-street, next Waxworks.

JOHN WETHERILL is now selling
Horrockses' A at 5½d
Horrockses' B at 6½d
Horrockses' H at 8½d
Horrockses' M2 at 9½d
Horrockses' MT at 10½d
Horrockses' BBB at 11½d
Mantilla velveteens 1s 11½d
Cashmere shawls at 5s 11d
Cashmere long ditto at 12s 9d
Irish Derry dresses at 3s 11d
Coloured velvet ribbons, 1s 6d
72-inch mosquito net at 7½d
Croquet skirts at 2s 6d
90-inch mosquito net at 8½d
Muslin dresses at 2s 6d
Broget dresses at 2s 11d
Muslin scarf at 2s 11d
Scarlet delaine at 1s 0½d
Satin trimmings at 1d a yard
Rich silk fringes at 1½d
4-4 mattings at 6½d
Bonnet ribbons at 1½d
Satin and lace fichus 1s 9d
Linen collars and cuffs at 1d
Satin check muslins, 7s 9d
Satin straw hats at 2s 11d.

LADIES' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—E. WAY'S, 261, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.
Ex John Duthie and Queen of Nations.
7 Cases of Millinery and Underclothing.
Baby linen and infants' outfitting
Rich squares, quilted silk hoods and hats
Hosiery, gloves, stays, haberdashery, &c.
Lace and silk walking jackets
A large stock of new marcella goods.
The whole of which will be sold with a small profit, to ensure a speedy sale.

OWING to the continued increase of business combined with the result of the application of ready-money principle in buying and selling, J. TURNER, the proprietor of the MARKET CLOTH HALL, is now enabled to supply all goods throughout the stock at fully ten per cent. less this year than has hitherto been charged, without in any way compromising his fame for the superior make, style, and finish of all garments made at the above establishment, the reduction in price being effected by having the goods manufactured expressly to his own orders, and thereby saving to his customers the amount usually charged by merchants for importing.

J. T. has now on hand the largest and most magnificent stock of woollens in the colony to select from, an inspection of which is respectfully invited. The trade and public supplied with cut lengths or piece at wholesale prices.

All goods are well shrunk before made up.

The most talented cutters in the colony are employed, and perfection is obtained by each having charge of the garment they are most skilful at cutting. The very large business of the Market Cloth Hall has in that respect an advantage that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

Note the Number:—
484, George-street,
Two doors North of the Grafton Arms.

ALPACA COATS.—Just opened a Beautiful Assortment, from 8s upwards, at HOWES', 88, King-st.

HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. 88, King-street.

HOWES' BLACK CLOTH PAGET, or Walking Coats, made to order, silkfaced, £2 2s. 88, King-st.

HOWES' Fancy Tweed Trousers and Vest to match, well shrunk, to order, 25s.

HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE.—Fancy Tweed SUITS, to order, £2 10s. 88, KING-STREET.

HOWES' Fancy Silk Mixture Suits, made to order. Choicest colours and patterns. Well shrunk. £3 10s.

HOWES' Silk-mixed Galatea Jackets, to order. Beautiful materials to select from, 35s.

HOWES' Good Black Cloth Suits, made to order, from £5. 88, KING-STREET.

WOOLLENS, WOOLLENS, WOOLLENS.—Just received, 8 cases, direct from the West of England Mills, in all colours; bought for cash, not tick. S. PALMER, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Draper, 527, George-street, near Liverpool-street, late of 20, Goulburn-street West, Sydney.

342, GEORGE-STREET.—Black cloth suits, £4 4s; black trousers, 20s; tweed suits, £2 10s; fancy doe trousers, 15s; trousers and vest—choice patterns, £1 15s; fancy silk mixtures, in various patterns, for suits, £3 10s; style and fit guaranteed. A new and choice stock of woollens. All goods shrunk. HUMPHREYS, Tailor.

CLEARING-OUT SALE of Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Perfumery, &c.—Just received from New York, one case of those celebrated negro dancers, Joe Brown and stands complete, only £1 each, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

MARYBOROUGH PINE.—Orders received for above, rough or dressed, from the Dundathu Steam Saw Mills, by E. F. WAY, 115, Kent-street North.

1000 CASKS CEMENT, best brands, cheap; Chalk, Whiting, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

120 TONS Co. IRON, 4 to 10 ft. lengths; Wire Nails, Zinc, Nos. 8, 9, and 10. GOODLET and SMITH.

800,000 FEET American, Baltic, Maryborough, Goodlet and Smith.

2000 DOORS and Sashes, and every description of Joiners' Work on hand and made to order.

DRAIN PIPES, 3 to 18 inches; Octagon and Round Chimney Pots, Closet Pans. Goodlet and Smith.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

50,000 FIRST-CLASS BRICKS for SALE, mill-tempered clay, 20 per cent. better than hand-tempered. Orders can be left at J. Clewith's, and also at S. Halstead's, corn dealers. H. Russell, North Shore.

FOR SALE, cheap, BAR FITTINGS for public-house. Price £5. Apply S. LEVIN, King-street.

MARBLE LIME, Portland Cement, and Sulphur, at Company's Depot Wharf, No. 8, Kent-st. West.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRONOMETER.—Wanted, to Purchase a good second-hand one. T. T. Jones, 330, George-street.

CATTLE STATION.—Wanted, a PARTNER, with about £2500, to invest in Store Cattle, on a first-class station, where there is grass and water in abundance. Address Cattle Station, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Schnapps and Sarsaparilla BOTTLES, any quantity. W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-street.

CANARIES for SALE, pair with young ones; also young cocks, 10s. 165, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to SELL Newfoundland PUPS (Dogs and Sluts), 5 weeks old. 151, Clarence-st., Barrack-st.

WANTED, Smokers to try Saywell's Honeydew and Shag Tobacco, 2s 6d; colonial, 1s per lb. 4, Park-st.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS.—Wanted, to purchase on one of the Northern rivers, not more than twenty miles from the sea, a FARM of from 100 to 300 acres good agricultural land, either wholly or partially cleared. Apply by letter, stating full particulars and lowest terms, to "Farmer," Box 69, General Post Office.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PORK SAUSAGE SKINS, first-class quality. J. JOHNSON, at J. Dernelley's.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

AN experienced SALESWOMAN for Millinery and Underclothing Departments wanted. E. Way, Pitt-st.

BELMORE SILVER LEAD MINES, BOMBALA. Wanted good MINERS.

DRESSMAKING.—A good HAND wanted. Mrs. Larkin, Newtown.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, first-class Assistants, Improvers, and Apprentices. 241, Macquarie-street N.

MACHINIST wanted, one accustomed to the Tailoring. J. B. Tickle, 311, George-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—REQUIRED, the services of a duly qualified gentleman as RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary, £200 per annum, with board and quarters. Application, with credentials, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, 6th December, 1869.
JOHN E. MANNING, } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a First Counter MAN. Apply to Mr. Dalton, at Messrs. F. Wright and Co., George and Bathurst streets, between 9 and 10 a.m.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good JUNIOR. Apply G. M. Seymour, 118, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO Harness Makers.—Wanted, for the country, a good general HAND. E. Williams and Co., Wynyard-sq.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a General HAND; constant work. Next to Moore's Labour Mart, 283, Pitt-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a first-class COATMAKER. Mannix, Brothers, 109, King-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—A good general WORKMAN wanted. J. C. Beer, Colonnade-bldgs, Newtown Rd.

TO MANTLE MAKERS.—Wanted three first-class Hands, also Improvers. W. C. Renwick, 86, King-st.

WANTED, BLACKSMITH; one accustomed to gates and palisading. W. Brown, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a good IMPROVER to the Millinery. Apply Mrs. Way, Pitt-street, next Waxworks.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the machine and vest making. 149, Riley-street.

WANTED, a COACH-PAINTER; also Bodymaker, and Boy to strike. Larter, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a thorough GARDENER. Mr. Cocks, Dolby's, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as APPRENTICE to Coach-smithing. Angus, 185, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a French POLISHER. Frederick Pearson's, 270, Pitt-street, opposite Bell's, butcher.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Tailoring. P. C. Hill, Railway House, op Railway Station.

WANTED, MACHINIST, with Lockstitch sewing-machine. 226 Castlereagh-street, near Market-st.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER, to join another in a good business. 128, Castlereagh-st. N.

WANTED, a first-class MILLINER, for Newcastle. Alcock, Brothers, 233, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Country TRAVELLER, to represent a house in the grocery. Box, 196, Post O.

WANTED, BEAMSMAN. Apply by letter to H. Wilson, Blue Mountains.

WANTED, a MILLER. J. H. Williams's Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED, a CIRCULAR SAWYER, one that can sharp. Apply Brown and Co., Druitt-street Mills.

WANTED, a legally qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, to take charge of a bush practice. For particulars apply to H. S. Bird, Circular Quay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A PARTY is desirous of taking charge of a store at Fiji. Address Fiji, HERALD Office.

A GROOM and Coachman wants a SITUATION; has town references (Protestant). G. B., HERALD.

ATTENDANT.—Salary, £46 per annum and board. Applicants must be under thirty, and possess good references. Apply, personally, till Wednesday next, to Mr. H. Statham, at Hospital, Gladesville.

FOR ENGAGEMENT, steady young SERVANTS, references (Protestants). Mrs. Heap, 221, Campbell-st.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—A young Man, 15 years' experience in the stationery, book-selling, and account book trade, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Address, stating salary given, J. R. B., G. P. Off.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a Working Housekeeper, quite competent. Apply to Mrs. Capps.

WAITING.—Cooks and Laundresses (Protestants), also thorough General Servants. Mrs. Stephenson's Office, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess. Is a good Needlewoman. Address A. G., General Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid, or as General Servant in a small family; has a good character of five years reference. Suburbs, North Shore, preferred. Apply 17, Bligh-street, before 11.

WANTED, by respectable young person, SITUATION as Nursery Governess in a gentleman's family, Catholics; salary no object; country preferred. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., South Head Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young lady, as Companion to a lady. Is a nice milliner and fancy worker, and willing to travel. Apply to Mrs. Bradford, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, by two respectable young Women, SITUATIONS; one to take care of a child, the other as General Servant, in a small family. Apply to M. M., 527, Kent-street.

WANTED, by a widow, who has had some years' experience in tuition, a SITUATION as English Governess, in town or country, or Housekeeper to a gentleman. Salary moderate. Address A. H., Post-office, Taree, Lower Manning River.

£30 TO £50 BONUS will be given to any person who will procure the advertiser permanent employment; has good testimonials, 6 years in last situation. Address P. M., HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED

A YOUNG GIRL, as Servant, wanted, at 95, Woolloomooloo-street.

BUSHMEN.—Wanted, six good HANDS, for putting up a Stockyard, on Clarence River, by contract. Particulars of Mrs. Pawsey, Pitt-street.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted a young lady as SALESWOMAN, for the millinery department, must thoroughly understand the business. Rush and Rousseau, 618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

TO LABOURERS.—Wanted, good LABOURERS, at St. Mary's Cathedral. Constant employment.

TO LABOURERS.—Wanted, good LABOURERS, at New Post Office. Constant employment.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Watson's Boot Warehouse, Commerce Hall, George-street South.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply on board brig Windhover, Alger's Wharf.

WANTED, for a small family, a General SERVANT.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also, a young Girl to assist. 10, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply, 65, Market-street, Coveny's-buildings.

WANTED, for hotel, Newcastle, good General SERVANT. Tidswell, Wilson, & Co., 80, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a strong Man, as GROOM. W. Mathews, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, stout LAD, to look after two horses, and make himself useful. Galatea Hotel, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; no other need apply. M'Glone's Hotel, Pitt and Market sts.

WANTED, a LAD. Howell, Brothers, 138, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a COOK and a KITCHEN-MAN. American Restaurant, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a GIRL to make herself generally useful. Apply corner East and Pitt streets, Redfern.

WANTED, a first-class Small Goods MAN. E. S. Hulle, pork butcher, 573, George-street South.

WANTED, TACKERS for crimean shirts, also QUILTERS. 11, Bridge-street, private door.

WANTED, Married Couples, Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants. Mrs. Letheby, 42, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL; good wages. Mrs. Pringle, South Head Road.

WANTED, clean industrious Girl, as General SERVANT. 329, Bourke-st., near South Head Road.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, that can wash and iron. Apply 149, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, an active GIRL, that can wash and make herself useful. Mrs. Tombs, 146, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a first-class RUNNER. Apply Green Dragon Hotel, Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, good Cook and Laundress; also Nurse (Protestants). Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as WET-NURSE; milk, 7 months. Apply 2, Jamison-st.

WANTED, a good WAITRESS. Apply this day, Greig's Railway Hotel, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. 32, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, Nurse, and Housemaid. Apply with character, 548, George-st., South.

WANTED, a quiet respectable GIRL, for housework; must sleep at home. 2, Baptist-ter., Crown-st., S. H.

WANTED, a young GIRL, for Willcox and Gibbs's machine. Mrs. Chalinor, 79, South Head Road.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 12 years old. 337, Macquarie-street South, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, Lad, about 18, as GROOM, and to be generally useful. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a competent Second COOK. Apply Café Français, 283, George-street.

WANTED, a strong Youth, as Light PORTER. 654, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, steady active young Men, as WAITERS. Scandinavian Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. A. G. Heilborn, 58, York-st., op. Wesleyan Chapel.

WANTED, for gentlemen's families, competent female SERVANTS. Mrs. Heap, 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, General Servants, Cook and Laundress. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S. H. Rd.

WANTED, a tidy Girl as NURSEMAID. 310, Sussex-street.

WANTED, for Newcastle, HOUSE and BARMAID. Apply Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., 80, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a pair of horses. J. Dernelley, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT; understand plain cooking. Cunningham, Mkt-st. E.

WANTED, PANTRY-MAID; none but fully competent need apply. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Government Stables, top of Bridge-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Sportsman's Arms, corner of Botany Road and Raglan-st., Waterloo.

WANTED, a Girl as NURSEMAID. Apply 241, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a BOY, for a station. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, able to milk, &c., for the country. Hanken and Vance, 101, Sussex-street.

WANTED, TACKERS, for Crimean shirts. No. 79, Jubilee-terrace, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, WET-NURSE, milk under 3 months old. Apply Dr. Boyd, 6, Lyons-ter., at 9 or 2 o'clock.

WANTED, General SERVANT. 572, George street, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. References required. Apply at the Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply 7, Wynyard-street, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED, a competent Cook, also a useful Girl and General Servant. Mrs Bradford, 126, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a WOMAN, that can wash and iron well. No. 78, Phillip-street.

WANTED, LABOURERS, at St. Mary's Cathedral works; sailor men preferred. Constant employment.

WANTED, a BOY, for a farm. Blake and M'Donald, 143, Sussex-street.

WANTED, LABOURERS, at New Post Office works; sailor men preferred. Constant employment.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. 500, Riley-street South, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. Mrs. Webster, Ocean-street, Woollahra, nr. Council.

WANTED, a CHILD, to wetnurse. Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Post-office, St. Leonards.

WANTED, a good pushing drapery HAND for the country. George Moore and Co., 163, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress (ferry will be paid.) Mrs. E. W. Cameron, Ewenton, Balmain.

WANTED, a MAN who understands horses, and can read and write. Apply, after 10, 58, King-st. W.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply, after 9. Smith's Warehouse, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. P. C. Hill, Railway House, op Railway Station.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Inquire at Mrs. Finucane's, No. 15, Kensington-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. O'Connell, Swan and George streets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as NURSEMAID; one child. Also, General Servant. Mrs. Davis, King-st.

WANTED, a good KITCHEN MAID for the Victoria Club. Apply to House Steward, between 9 and 12.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply Mrs. Price, Office of Mercy and Price, 329, George-street.

WANTED, twenty MEN accustomed to sleeper making. A. Amos and Co., Great Northern Railway, Muswellbrook.

WANTED, SPLITTERS, for post and rail and sleeper making; good timber, grass and water. A. Amos and Co., Muswellbrook, Great Northern Railway.

WANTED, a thoroughly efficient and respectable HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; personal references required. Apply to Mrs. Le Gay Brereton, 18, O'Connell-street, from 11 to 1.

WANTED, a competent MAN, well acquainted with the building trade, to sell tiles manufactured by the Sydney Patent Tile Company. Apply between 9 and 10, to S. Zollner, 84, York-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

A QUIET HOME for boarders with an English family. 291, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments vacant, at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS for Families or Gentlemen; spacious rooms, baths, &c. Pembroke House, 2, O'Connell-st.

APARTMENTS VACANT, at 183, Macquarie-street North, six doors from the Australian Library.

APARTMENTS for one or two gentlemen, with board. 90, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for a Gentleman, in a private family. Plunge and shower baths. 179, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

A HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM, with balcony and Bedrooms, VACANT, suitable for a family; also single rooms. Mrs. Therry, Mona House, Wynyard-square. Plunge and shower baths, stabling, &c.

BURWOOD.—Board and Residence, in a private family. Apply to Mrs. Duruz, 293, George-street.

BURWOOD.—To LET, furnished, Bed and Sitting ROOMS, with or without board. Porter, at Railway S.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two friends—use of bath. 47, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 20, Wynyard-square. Terms, 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at 24, Wynyard-square. Terms moderate. Use of bath.

B 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. [illegible] 294 and

BEDROOM, with board, required for a gentleman and his son, aged 14 years (Woollahra preferred). Terms to be very moderate. Address Scrooge, HERALD Office.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Burradoo.—Apartments vacant. George Denny, Burradoo, Bowral.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Mr. JOSEPH WALLIS begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having had his large and commodious house put into thorough repair, he is now prepared to receive families desirous of change of air. The house is pleasantly situated in the most healthy part of Mittagong, with a large orchard attached, stocked with a variety of choice English fruit trees, and two miles from the Railway Station. Parties visiting Southwood will be conveyed to and from the railway station in a comfortable vehicle free of charge.
Nattai, November 11th, 1869.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Woollahra; rent, £1 a week. Apply Mrs. Macdougall, 128, Elizabeth-st.

GENTLEMAN offers another Gentleman comfortable Quarters in bachelor's home. Omega, HERALD.

GOULBURN.—BOARDING-HOUSE, replete with every comfort. Mrs. Kennett, Clinton House.

TO LET, Furnished APARTMENTS. 126, Castlereagh-street, 3 doors from Hunter-street.

WANTED, Furnished COTTAGE, with attendance. Address, stating terms, to R. V. H., Post Office.

WANTED, a large STORE, with good cellars; central locality. Address T. P., Pitt-street.

WANTED, to LET 1 or 2 furnished or unfurnished ROOMS, nr. Park-st.; terms mod. Zeta, HERALD.

TO LET

BOARDING-HOUSE, corner of Macquarie and Hunter streets, near the Domain Gate, nine rooms; immediate possession can be had; an industrious person, with some connection, could make a good income. Apply to the Cashier, Mr. Dawson's, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street.

CHEAP RENT.—HOUSE, two large rooms, kitchen, oven, &c., 8s. Pineapple Inn, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills.

CARADON (near residence of Chief Justice), to LET ten principal rooms, also kitchens, pantries, dairy, wide verandahs; hot, cold, and shower baths; stabling, paddocks, lawn, flower garden, &c. E. Chapman, 56, Pitt-st.

CHARMING RESIDENCE to LET, WOTONGA HOUSE, Kirribilli Point, with spacious rooms, fresh and salt water baths, 5 acres of land, and every requisite for a gentleman's family. Apply on the premises.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, in tip-top order.—A commodious residence, corner of Riley and William street, Woolloomooloo, 6 rooms and kitchen; large yard, stabling, and hayloft; marble mantelpieces, venetian blinds; laundry, with copper boiler; entrance hall and balcony; rent extremely low. Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

CHOICE WATERSIDE RESIDENCE.—To LET, WILDFELL, a choice villa residence, situate at Potts' Point; has dining, drawing, and billiard rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, and out-offices, capital stabling, water and gas laid on throughout the premises, which, including grounds, are now in first-class order. Apply to S. C. Burt, 30, Hunter-street.

DENHAM COURT to LET.—This is one of the most delightful residences out of Sydney, and within 1½ mile of a railway station between Liverpool and Campbelltown. It consists of a mansion, garden, and pleasure grounds, with about 900 acres, subdivided and sheep-proof. Rent lowered. C. H. Rooke, 76, King-street; or William Maddock, 383, George-street.

ELEGANT Suburban RESIDENCE, Norwood.—Seven rooms, kitchen, laundry, garden, every description of outhouses, five acres of ground, and a never-failing supply of pure water. This property is well worth inspection. The house is in a fine state of preservation, and is admirably adapted for a family. Photographs and plans can be seen on application to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES in the best part of George-street.—The undersigned are prepared to treat for a lease of those commodious premises known as 468, George-street, (formerly the Commercial Bank). They are admirably adapted for an extensive wholesale and retail trade. Such an opportunity is seldom met with, and should not be lost sight of by parties looking out for a first-class position.

Principals only treated with. Apply to J. and E. Dawson, 406, George-street.

GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN.—Two newly-erected stone BUILDINGS, each containing 5 rooms; kitchen, laundry, balcony, verandah, and garden. These are well adapted for a family, the situation is healthy, and rent low. Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

FREEMASONS' HOTEL, York-street.—This noble structure, just rebuilt, is now to LET. It would be impossible to describe in an advertisement all the details, which make this Hotel unequalled in the city; contiguous to all the wharfs, situated in the heart of Sydney, and within easy distance of the banks and other mercantile establishments, yet removed from the bustle of town traffic, it is suited equally to the private family as to the commercial traveller. The accommodation is superlative; the bar trade in the former building was always good, and with the present additions, coupled with the advantages to be derived from the fact of the Hall being constantly let, the takings will be much increased. For further particulars apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

HOUSE and Shop to LET, 5 rooms, in Hunter-street. G. Wangenheim, Café de Paris, King-street.

MILSON'S POINT.—To LET, COTTAGE, 7 rooms, good water, near Ferry. Deacon, news agent.

MILSON'S POINT.—To LET, furnished HOUSE, 7 rooms, every convenience. Deacon, news agent.

NORTH SHORE, Milson's Point.—To Let, HOUSE, 6 rooms and pantry. Deacon, news agent.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, one of those newly erected 8-roomed COTTAGES, facing the harbour, Plan, &c., at 312, George-street; or Smith's boarding establishment, Manly. Also furnished Cottages vacant.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, or for SALE, that delightfully situated Marine RESIDENCE and Grounds, Lavender Bay; 16 rooms, cow paddock, and good water. Also to LET, a 7-room HOUSE and kitchen. Apply 122, Sussex-street; or John Carr, Lavender Bay.

PITT-STREET, REDFERN, formerly the Parsonage.—This commodious and comfortable house will be vacant at Christmas. It contains 11 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, laundry, coach-house, and stabling; garden back and front, and every possible convenience. Apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, with six rooms and kitchen, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-st. Mr. Upton, Native Home Inn.

TO LET, COTTAGE, St. Germains, Glebe Point Road. James Anderson, Mort's-passage, George-street.

TO LET, 4-roomed COTTAGE and Paddock. Rent, 10s. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, new, cheap, every comfort. Apply Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, 228, Pitt-street, on easy terms, with fixtures, &c., &c. Apply thereon.

TO LET, PUBLIC-HOUSE, License, Goodwill, Gas-fittings, &c., and part furnished; £50. J. D., HERALD.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony; fine view. Apply W. Brown, blacksmith, Darlinghurst Rd.

TO LET, a snug stone COTTAGE of 3 rooms. Rent, 7s. Apply Mrs. Molony, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, genteel Cottage RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, servant's room, stables, coachhouse, &c. 428, George-st.

TO LET, a neat verandah COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., near town. Apply E. Pugh, 428, George-st.

TO LET, No. 1, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street; comfortable family residence, low rent.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, near Moore Park, HOUSE, 4 rooms, hall, balcony, kitchen, water on.

TO LET, 8-roomed VILLA, front garden, fine view, Woollahra; rent very low. C. Bate, 165, Pitt-street.

TO LET, genteel 6-roomed HOUSES, Albert-street, Macleay-street. C. Mayes, 16 Orwell-street.

TO LET, Brickfield-hill, first-rate SHOP, Ellis's basket shop, No. 509.

TO LET, CHELMSFORD HOUSE, 70, Upper Fort-street, 7 rooms and kitchen. On view from 11 to 4.

TO LET, a small HOUSE, in Pitt-street. C. W. Caldwell, opposite School of Arts.

TO LET, the HOUSE, 209, Bourke-street, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and yard; water laid on. Apply at the house in the rear; or 277, George-street.

TO LET, Half of Double SHOP, King-street, near George-street; rent, 25s per week. Apply 361, George-street.

TO LET, Goulburn-street, near George-street, BUTCHER'S SHOP, water and gas laid on; also, large enclosed yard, about 100 feet by 80 feet, suited for a carrier or omnibus proprietor. S. C. Burt, 30, Hunter-st.

TO LET, No. 2, Liskeard-place, Paddington-street, Paddington, 5 rooms and kitchen, small garden and yard, with good water; splendid view of harbour; furniture to be sold by auction on Tuesday. Apply on premises.

TO LET, on the Cook's River Road, a beautiful situated detached Villa RESIDENCE, with garden, large paddocks, and every necessary convenience. Apply to C. H. Lenehan, 722, George-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, garden, 4½ acres, situate at St. Peters, Cook's River Road, lately in occupation of Mrs. Unwin. Apply to James Anderson, 370, Mort's-passage, George-street.

TO LET, two new COTTAGES, with every convenience, in Westmoreland-street, Bishopthorpe, 4 rooms and kitchen, large verandah back and front, shed, water laid on. Apply to J. Hurley, grocer, Glebe Road.

T[illegible] HOUSE, Downshire-place, Paddington, 18s per week; also an old established Grocery and Hay and Corn Store, rent very low. Mr. Barnett, Port View House, Paddington; or C. Bate, Pitt-st.

TO BE LET, genteel 6-roomed HOUSE, with balcony and conveniences. Apply 280, Palmer-street, Upper Palmer-street; or J. C. H. Baass, 227, George-street.

THOSE prominent and centrally-situated PREMISES, 482, George-street, with large store at rear, now in the occupation of Bennett, Brothers, to be LET, from 1st February. A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Newtown, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, detached kitchen, coach-house, stable, and garden. Also, on the Missenden Road, a 4-roomed HOUSE and kitchen, with good supply of water. Apply F. Gould, Sydney and Goulburn Hotel, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

TO LET or for SALE, the first-class Family RESIDENCE just completed at Burwood, containing 11 rooms, with pantry, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, scullery, dairy, servants' room, &c., within five minutes' walk of the station; excellent grounds and abundance of water. Apply to R. C. WANT, 142, Pitt-street.

TO LET, KERRY LODGE, on the Nepean River, three miles from Penrith Railway Station.—Brick-built Dwelling-house, 7 rooms, large new barn, 84 acres in 6 paddocks, all substantially fenced; 30 acres land down in lucerne. All splendidly watered. Rent extremely moderate. Apply to William Bowman, Esq., Richmond; or to J. H. Miller, Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those first-class PREMISES, known as [illegible] House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North—lofty rooms, exclusive of kitchen, laundry, and servant's room and outhouses; commanding a delightful view of the harbour, and replete with all conveniences, allowed to be the most healthy part of Sydney; it has just been placed under thorough repair, the last tenant resided there 8 years, and it has the advantage of 'buses every five minutes, within two minutes' walk from the house; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. B. Francis, adjoining house.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, HOUSES in the best part, 5-room VILLA, 14s. Mr. Killick, Council Chambers.

TO LET, the BOAT SHEDS and DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. P. S. Holdsworth, Woolloomooloo Bay. Apply to John M. M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, Sydney.

BANK COURT.—To LET, STORE, lately occupied by Perry, Brothers. George Griffiths, 15, Bridge-st.

TO LET, a roomy STORE, No. 12, Wynyard-lane. Apply to John M. M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, Sydney.

TO STEAM COMPANIES.—To LET, by tender, to be sent in by 22nd instant, for a term of five years, Watson's Bay JETTY. Apply to Thos. W. [illegible], Wollongong leather store, 54, York-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
Charles Lea (late F. Larter), 92, South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, Brickfield-hill, few doors from Bathurst-street.
J. J. Hayes, opposite Post-office, Paddington.
E. Glover, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mr. J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
Mr. R. Iredale, Bourke-street, South Head Road.
Mr. J. J. Cooper, adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Bellevue Bridge, Parramatta-street.

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